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Yours truly, RALPH Y. WINGATE.
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HEAD
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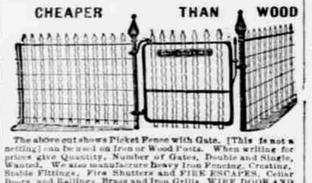

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A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

A sight discerning hearts to bless,
In peach-cheeked wholesome liveliness,
Is the country girl who long has toiled
In a tree-environed—yet all unspoiled.
From morn till night with a heart so light,
She answers the carols of bird-some birds,
As out to her work at with a kiss-a frisk,
Or with dimpled arms in the creamy curds.
Perhaps she gathers the gentle kine
Mid odors of hawthorn hedge and clover;
Perhaps she runs in a fairy race
Under the russet lines of over
Not in the city will all men find
The stalwart lasses of this good kind,
The rosy cheek and the dancing curl,
The stalwart form and the tooth of pearl,
The strength—with sense—of the farmer's girl.

Her soul is clean as her eyes are clear,
She fills the room is of her homespun sphere,
Caring but little for hoarded wealth
Her heart and cheeks have the hues of health—
Rich in the joys without alloys
In touch with nature, the flowers and trees,
Her mind content in the wholesome poise,
Absorbed in blessings from such as these,
Her life is level, her words are true,
Her heart as light as a dancing feather,
Her soul's horizon as good to view
As highland's tinted with purple heather;
The frankest eyes 'neath hair a-curl,
The lithest motion—our pet and pearl—
The red-cheeked, wholesome farmer's girl.
—J. Edgar Jones, in Prairie Farmer.

A LONE FISHERMAN.

Tranquil Fishing, Donkeyback, His Years of Adventure Round.

"The picture of a man sitting on a burro in mid-stream, in the heart of the southern Sierras, miles from anywhere, has nothing remarkable in it," said the naturalist; "but when you consider the burro as asleep, and the rider holding a fishing line with one hand and a well-thumbed copy of Œdipus with the other, which he is reading through clouds of smoke from a well-filled pipe, the scene takes on another phase.

"Such a man I met one day in the great river of verdure known as the Arroyo Seco, that winds away from Los Angeles up through the San Gabriel valley, entering the Sierras at Pasadena and for miles passing through a region of varied delights.

"'Senor ——,' I began.

"'Sebastian,' he replied, without looking up.

"'Senor Sebastian,' I continued, 'I regret, in these solitudes, to be obliged to inform you that you are infringing a patent right of mine.'

"'How so?' retorted Senor Sebastian, glancing up from the book, which he now dropped into the pocket of his corduroy coat.

"'In this: I was the originator of fishing on horseback.'

"'Ah!' said the senor, 'you may be the inventor, but I am the improver, see?' And for the first time I noticed that the line was fastened to a hole in the tip of the burro's ear. 'If you have ever observed,' said the fisherman, 'the habits of the burro, or we will say his head, you will have noticed that the ears are always moving back and forth. It's just the motion I want in fishing, so I adopted it, and see—'

"As he spoke the line stiffened out, the burro's ear, or, to be exact, his right ear, bent forward suddenly, and the burro himself awoke with a start.

"'Watch him,' said the fisherman. The burro's eye had first settled on me in an inquiring way, then realizing that something was tugging at his ear, he drew the member up to the horizontal, at which the trout, for such it was, left the water with a bound, and in its return drew the ear down again. The burro now seemed to concentrate all his energies in the contest, and the ear gravitated between the upright and the horizontal. 'You see,' remarked Senor Sebastian again, 'the burro plays the fish, and I,' suiting the action to the word, 'pull him in.' And, with the air of the philosopher he was, the speaker unhooked the trout, dropped it into a pocket of his coat, and having impaled a fresh worm and cast the line, the fisherman felt for his Œdipus, and the burro fell asleep.

"'I deem it,' continued the senor, after relighting his pipe, 'the privilege, if not the duty, of man to take life at the normal angle, or as near it as possible; in other words, take solid comfort. I have seen the hard side of it right in sight of these mountains. I came here forty years ago, when the whole country was a sheep ranch. I walked across the Mojave desert in August, and I see now they find men dead who have tried it. Yes, I was after gold and adventure, and got both.

"'It came about in this way,' and the senor, getting no further bites, rolled up his line and joined me on the trail up the arroyo. 'I was living in Santa Fe in the fifties, trading mostly, and one night a man rushed into the saloon where I was and said a man was dying and wanted to see a priest. I was a Catholic and the next best thing, so I went along. You know where the old palace is to-day in Santa Fe? Well, he took me down a street back of that, and in an old adobe I found a man, a half breed, with death in his face. He had been stabbed in a brawl an hour before, and was so near gone that I didn't have the heart to tell him I was not a priest. He sent the others out of the room, then bade me lock the door, and with his mouth to my ear told me to remember what he said. He had been a bad man, had killed several men, and wanted to do something to expiate his crime, so told his secret to the church. He told me to pull off his belt, which I did, and in it was a row of some of the biggest chunks of gold I ever saw in this country. In another part was an old piece of sheepskin, and on it a map, rude, but good enough, of these very mountains. He said that he and two others had discovered a valuable placer in the mouth of a canyon where you could pick up pieces like those, and confessed that he had killed his partners to get control of it all. The murder was done on the desert at Coyote Springs, and after he had covered the bodies in the sand he started back to the placer. He got there at night. Said he: 'I don't know how it happened, but the next I knew I found myself in a herder's cabin, and he said he found me crazy on the desert. I got better and I never went back to the place, but I want to leave the gold to the church.' I took the map, then wrote down the directions, and to prove his story he told me where he had buried the men, and made me promise to erect a cross over them.

"'Well,' continued the senor, after a short pause, 'the man died, and a few days later I started for the Sierras across the desert. I found the place where the bodies were, as it was near water. I didn't waste much time there, but pushed on, and in three days, as near as I could reckon, was somewhere near the spot. The map called for several mountains to be in a line, then the mouth of a canyon, marked by a big sycamore; and there were other directions. My friend, to make a long story short, I'm hunting that placer yet, and if there is one, from Mojave to Warner's ranch, that I don't know I'd like to see it. That was forty years ago, and I've made up my mind that the man was mad. That he had killed the men there could be little doubt, but the placer must have been in his imagination. But here is my shanty. I'll show you the map.'

"The shanty was a rough board affair set back against the mountain, and so partook of its general color that it might have been passed unnoticed by the stroller up the arroyo had it not been for the score or more of white beehives scattered over the space in front of it, from which rose an ominous humming. The shanty contained but two rooms, one a kitchen, the other a library. The sleeping room was out of doors when it did not rain. The books were few, but to the point, their selection telling of a man of taste; and conspicuously hung on the wall, in an old lookingglass frame, was the gold seeker's map.

"'You can have half the output if you can find the placer,' said the owner of the map.

"The map was on a piece of sheepskin, carefully drawn in what had been red ink, and bore the appearance of having been made in good faith.

"'No, I don't get lonely here,' said the old man in reply to my question; 'there is plenty of company of a decided variety. I generally sleep out yonder in a hammock swung between two trees. I like plenty of air, and one night I awoke, as one will sometimes, feeling that some one is around. I kept perfectly still, and soon heard a step as soft as a cat could make, then another, and then two fiery eyes looked into mine. My rifle was in the house, so I waited. The animal soon turned and walked off, and a few moments later I heard a rush, then a scream in the corral. I ran for my rifle, and got back in time to hear something leap into the bush. I found my burro badly wounded, his side cut and torn, but I believe to this day that he kicked the mountain lion over the fence; he was equal to it. We trailed the lion the next day, but lost it up the canyon.

"'Bears frequently come down and try conclusions with the bees. One night, hearing a loud noise, I went out, rifle in hand, and there stood a big grizzly not ten feet away, in the moonlight, looking twice as big as he was. He had a beehive under one arm, and was brushing bees off with the other. The moment he saw me he began to growl, and I wasted no time, but let him have it just where I thought the heart was. He dropped on all fours and made off, and I fired several times. And to show the tenacity of bear life under difficulties, we found the animal the next day five hundred yards away up the side of the canyon dead, with a ball through his heart. I have known them to go even further with the heart blown to pieces.'

"Senor Sebastian was a type of men who live in the nooks and corners of the great range. There are several living the lives of hermits, some of high education, who have filled places of honor in the world at times. All have a story. Something occurred in their lives to drive them away from their fellow men.

"The abodes of these hermits are becoming known to the public, and modern science and engineering will soon throw open all the nooks and corners of the great range."—N. Y. Sun.

SHARP SENSE.

Quickness of Smell in South American and Frontier Horses.

Most animals have at least one sharp sense. A dog and a cat, according to the fable, lay in a dark room. "Hark! I heard a feather drop," said the dog. "Oh, no," said the cat; "it was a needle. I saw it." Whatever may be true of domesticated horses, the wild horse of the South American pampas possesses a most acute and far-reaching sense of smell.

Mr. Hudson, says Youth's Companion, speaks of it as a common occurrence for the horses of a district, in seasons of drought, to migrate suddenly to some distant place—fifty miles away, perhaps—where rain has fallen. A slight breeze from that quarter is enough to set them off.

A still more striking phenomenon is, he says, familiar to every frontiersman.

The gaucho horse has the greatest terror of an Indian invasion, and long before the marauders reach the settlement—often when they are still a full day's journey from it—all the horses take the alarm, and come flying wildly in. The horned cattle quickly feel the contagion, and a general stampede ensues.

The ganchos declare that the horses smell the Indians, and Mr. Hudson believes they are right. When passing a distant Indian camp, from which the wind blew, all the horses driven before him have taken fright and run away.

Trepanning by Prehistoric Man.

Not only the medical world, but the laity also, have been highly interested by the evidence adduced by Prof. Horsley in a lecture the other day, proving that prehistoric man in the stone age frequently performed the dangerous and delicate operation of trepanning. He had found sixty skulls in collections of these relics, on which the operation had undoubtedly been performed. In one case it had been done by drilling a series of small holes, probably with a bone implement, and then breaking small partitions and so releasing a piece of bone. Another operation seems to have been performed with a flint saw. A third method was scraping. This discovery is the most important proof yet discovered of the high intelligence of the unrecorded races.

—"Does your artist friend paint portraits true to life?" "He did at first, but he has learned better." "Indeed?" "Yes. The first two or three commissions he executed were so true to life that the sitters refused to take the pictures."—Tid-Bits.

MECHANICAL FREAKS.

Queer Things That Are Sent to the Patent Office.

Contrivances for Corralling Beasts and Bugs—Many Inventors After the Frisky Rodent—Odd Musical Instruments.

American invention has given birth to no end of freaks, which have been embalmed at the patent office, in Washington, in order that they may not perish. Some of the queerest of them are devices for entrapping beasts, bugs, fishes and even human beings.

What, for example, could be funnier than the notion of using imitation flowers with poisoned honey to attract noxious insects? The artificial blossoms, each containing a small quantity of sugary liquid properly prepared, are to be fastened to twigs. Moths of destructive species sip the deadly nectar and die. A more elaborate device of a similar description is intended for the protection of apple trees. It is a tin can covered as to its upper half with luminous paint. On the outside of the lower half apple blossoms are represented with the same sort of paint. Inside of the receptacle is a small quantity of cider. The can is to be hung on a branch of an apple tree at night. Insects attracted by the pictured flowers light upon the can. The smell of the cider induces them to enter through holes provided for that purpose; they drop into the cider and are drowned.

It is not always easy to distinguish between a crank idea and a useful discovery. The poisoned counterfeits of flowers above described are said to work very well. Many years ago a man got a patent for a method of killing bugs on trees by inclosing the whole tree in a sort of balloon of canvas, into which an asphyxiating gas was to be poured for the purpose of suffocating the insects. Everybody thought he was a lunatic; but now that his patent has run out the merits of the plan have suddenly obtained appreciation, and its adoption is alleged to have saved the orange-growing industry in California.

Several kinds of luminous baits for fish have been patented. One of these is a minnow of hollow glass coated on the inside partly with a solution of gold or silver and partly with luminous paint. The result is a very brilliant object in the water, calculated to attract any predacious creature, with fins. Another interesting contrivance is for making frog-bait more seductive. The jerking of the line equipped with this device causes the frog's legs to move as if he were swimming.

Contrivances for catching insects are more numerous than any others. One of them is a furnace for slaughtering potato bugs. To begin with, a deep and wide furrow is to be plowed all around an infected field. Through this trench a smooth log is dragged to make the surface hard and smooth. The bugs in migrating to other grounds are unable to scale the trench, and the furnace, which is a cylinder of iron filled with fuel, is drawn along the furrow and destroys them. Other odd devices are cartridges intended to be inserted in the mouths of ant holes and to be fired, thus communicating stifling vapors to the subterranean chambers; also many kinds of lamps for attracting and burning up the moths of various worms in cotton fields. There is a toy pistol for insects, which sucks them in when the trigger is pulled.

An ingenious westerner has invented a trap for catching the horn fly, which is such an enemy to cattle in some parts of the country. It consists most importantly of a great frame to which brush is attached in such a manner that when the beasts walk through, eager as they always are to scratch themselves, the flies will be scraped from their bodies by the branches. Finally the frame is closed up by means of doors and the captured insects are destroyed.

Nearly everybody has heard of the gold tapeworm trap, which the patient swallows. Bedbug traps are of several varieties, all of them being intended to afford attractive hiding-places for those bloodsuckers and to be burned or scalded out afterward.

Much ingenuity has been expended in rat traps. Some of them are so elaborate that no full-witted rodent would go near them. One requires Mr. Rat to come in through a door, which drops behind him and makes him a prisoner. Seeing a bright light above he ascends a flight of little steps and trots across a small plank that is so nicely adjusted as to balance that his weight causes it to tip and throw him into a tank of water. Another contrivance consists of a double chamber. One chamber has a glass end, through which Mr. Rat sees two or three imitation rats having a nice time with a bit of cheese. Wishing to join them, he runs around the box, gets into the other chamber and is caught.

There are a number of devices which employ mirrors for the purpose of luring Mr. Rat to his fate. He mounts on top of a barrel and sees a toothsome piece of cheese. As he approaches it he beholds another rodent—in reality his own reflection in a piece of looking glass—coming for the cheese from the opposite direction. He makes a dash to get there first, and a pivoted board drops him into the cask, which is half full of water. Rats will swim for a long time, so one humanitarian has patented a water trap with little shelves around the edge and just above the surface. On the shelves are placed small lead weights with fish hooks hanging from them. The captured rat in trying to escape grasps one of the hooks, gets it fastened in his mouth, dislodges the piece of lead and is carried to the bottom by the latter.

Sparrow traps are of many different kinds. Most of them invite the birds to walk in through a door, which drops behind them, making them prisoners. When next seen in the restaurants they are reedbirds on toast. Of more ingenious are contrivances for catching thieves. One of them is designed to discourage bank sneaks. The sneak puts his hand in through the teller's window and unintentionally actuates a mechanism which causes a slide with spikes to close suddenly upon his paw and impale it. A trap of somewhat similar character is a steel shutter for a house window so disguised with covering and fringe as to look like an ordinary curtain. If a burglar tries to enter at night it shuts down upon him, the spikes hidden by the fringe helping to hold him fast.

American inventors have been fruitful of queer ideas in musical instruments. Patents have been sought for violins made of metal, of earthenware, of glass, of leather, and even of glue. Plain wood, however, maintains its place as the accepted material for this purpose. How many people have ever heard of the "doorophone?" It consists of a frame and sounding board with tuned wires and little metal balls suspended. The contrivance is hung upon a door. When the latter is opened the balls swing back and forth and strike harmonious chords.

There is a patent device for playing the banjo by electricity. It requires no skill, the instrument being operated by a sheet of paper with perforations which control the making and breaking of a circuit. Mechanical fingers thus actuated pick the strings and depress them at the frets. Another instrument is so arranged that one may play the banjo by manipulating the keys of a keyboard like that of a piano on a small scale. The same idea is varied by a combination of piano and violin, the strings of the latter being fingered by the use of a piano-like keyboard. Of course, that is the difficult part of violin playing, the handling of the bow being simple enough. The bow is held in the right hand while the fingers of the left hand strike the keys.

Within the last few years many musical instruments that play themselves have been invented. These ought to be a godsend in non-musical households, not to mention the saving of money for teaching and of distress to the nerves of those who are not doing the practicing. For example, there is the piano-organ, which is operated by strips of perforated paper like an organette. It is either a piano or an organ, or both together, and it plays itself much better than most people who understand the piano could play it, because the mechanical arrangement is made with a high degree of musical skill. The performer simply works the bellows. But there is a contrivance with mechanical hands which may be shoved up in front of any piano and will do the playing.

Another patent contrivance for the piano furnishes the instrument with auxiliary strings which sound in sympathy with the ordinary strings, though they are not struck. Then are turned in harmony with the primary strings, and augment the volume of tone. There is a kind of piano that holds a note as long as the finger is kept on the key; the string is kept vibrating by an electro-magnet. The Janko key-board is already becoming well known. Its arrangement enables the player to reach several octaves with a single hand, thus rendering certain effects of execution possible which could not be obtained on an ordinary key-board. There are several devices by which the performer is enabled to improvise on the piano, and to have the improvisations recorded with self-inking pens or otherwise. Afterwards the record may be translated into the common notation.

Patents have been granted for making innumerable queer things out of paper, such as carpets, electric conduits, leadpencils, roofing material, car wheels, boats, pails, coffins, brushes and combs. Mattresses are manufactured out of paper pulp and ordinary sponge, springs being imbedded in the composition. A cloth paper for banknotes has been invented, the notion being to render such money less perishable and more difficult to counterfeit. Paper is used nowadays for architectural decorations, interior and exterior. Cornices, panels and friezes are molded out of the pulp.

Music boxes nowadays are made in all sorts of queer shapes. The glass water bottle on the dinner table plays a tune while the guest fills his tumbler. The cigar holder become useful when a match is struck upon it. Toilet sets have music boxes concealed in them. Fruit plates, on being placed upon the festive board, start up with jigs and waltzes. Photograph albums become harmonious when opened. Clocks, instead of striking, emit operatic fragments every hour. Artificial singing birds, run by clockwork with bellows and whistle, carol melodiously. One may buy an imitation canary, robin or nightingale, in a cage.

One of the most successful of recent inventions is a process for making artificial straws out of paper for drinking iced beverages. Everybody knows that real straws are apt to be defective; but the imitations are always satisfactory and never fail to draw. After they are rolled they are treated with paraffine, to render them watertight and non-absorbent. The same patent covers mouthpieces for cigarettes, which are manufactured in a similar fashion.

Medals are made out of paper and colored to imitate silver or bronze. Cigar boxes are manufactured from the same material, flavored with cedar oil to give them the customary smell. Hollow telegraph poles of paper pulp are a new invention. They are coated with silicate of potash to preserve them.

One of the oddest inventions recorded at the patent office is a sort of gun intended to be fixed upon the head of a steer that is to be slaughtered. The stroke of a hammer or a pin fires a cartridge and discharges a bullet into the brain of the animal. It is almost noiseless, and death is instantaneous. There are several ideas for death alarms, to give notice in case a person comes to life after being buried.—Rene Bache, in Detroit Free Press.

COMMERCIAL FIGURES.

KAISER WILHELM'S LAND, a portion of southern New Guinea, exports nothing but tobacco and bamboo.

THE wine export of France is greatly overestimated. France imports ten times as much wine as is exported.

CANADA exports every year over $3,000,000 worth of wood and its manufactures and $2,000,000 worth of cheese.

SERICULTURE is carried on in almost every part of France, and the export is a most important factor of French commerce.

THE leading products of Austria are the food grains, sugar beets, tobacco, hemp, wine, iron, coal and the precious metals.

AILEEN'S BRAVERY.

The True Story of a Country School Teacher.

The picture which I would like to hold up before you has in the background a mountain; not the rival of any Alpine peak, nor of any summit of the Rockies, but a sloping, wooded hill, rough, but not inaccessible. Breaking through the range on the east comes a river, sometimes peaceful, but in times of wind and storm a raging torrent. On the west, having gathered its waters from the hillsides, a creek turns away from the range and pursues its winding way to the south, meeting the river a mile or two below. Along the valley in the foreground a railroad takes its undeviating way, crossing both creek and river. High up on the mountain side is a cottage, scarcely more than a cabin.

Aileen McAllister stood at the window of the living room of this mountain home, looking out into the wild, dreary November night. Very early the day had gone out into twilight, the clouds settling heavy upon the earth. Aileen said it seemed as though the darkness rolled up from the valley below and rolled down from the mountain above and concentrated about their little nook on the mountain side.

"It was so dark before four o'clock that we could scarcely see to read in the schoolhouse, and I was afraid that the Brinker children would get lost going over the mountain." This she said, shivering a little at the thought of her own walk through the wind and rain.

Mrs. McAlister and Aileen lived alone in the little house, which the summer foliage almost hid from the view of those who looked up from the valley below. Though pleasant enough in summer, it was a bleak, lonely place in winter. Mr. McAlister had been "section boss" on the railroad, the passing trains upon which were almost the only break in the stillness and loneliness of their isolated home. He had been able to keep his family in comfort, and was looking for a promised promotion, when suddenly the shadow fell. There was an accident; then weeks of pain; then the life went out. The strong-hearted wife and brave young daughter cheered and soothed the last hours of the sufferer; then they took up the burden of living and began the struggle for the means of support. How they managed to exist they could themselves scarcely have told. Since Aileen's sixteenth birthday she had been the teacher of the country school, and her small salary had considerably lightened the mother's burden.

The hours sped away, and when at nine o'clock Aileen looked out, there was no abatement of the storm. The howling of the wind and the roaring of the waters of river and creek were almost deafening. Looking up the valley, Aileen saw the headlight of a locomotive. Steadily it advanced, seeming to cut its way through the darkness, until suddenly it disappeared. Many a time had Aileen watched the headlights of the night trains, and she know that in all their course down the valley there was nothing to obstruct the light; and quicker than thought she realized the appalling fact that the train had gone into the chasm of the creek.

"Oh, mother!" she exclaimed, "there's trouble at the bridge! I am going down to see what is the matter and to find out if I can help."

Mrs. McAlister lighted the lantern and put it into the girl's hand, saying:

"My child, if I could only go with you!"

"Well, mother dear, if you had only postponed the spraining of that foot for a day or so, you could have had the pleasure," said Aileen, cheerily adding: "Now don't worry; and, mother, if anything happens to me, you will remember that I was trying to do my duty."

As rapidly as possible she followed the path down the hill, crossed the road which ran alongside the railroad, sprang across the ditch and scrambled up the bank to the track. She did not make this part of the journey without many a scratch from the bushes, but she paid no heed to such trifles. She sped up the track and found that her surmise was correct—the bridge over the creek had been swept away. Crawling out upon the part that remained as far as she could, she swung her lantern above the chasm and called loudly; above the noise of the storm she heard a faint response to her call.

"What is the matter, and who is there?" she asked.

"It is I, Engineer Pratt, fast in a freight wreck. The express must be warned. She's due in an hour. How many are there?"

"Only Aileen McAlister. But I'll get help."

"Go quick! There is no time to lose!"

Crawling back from her perilous position, Aileen took but a moment for reflection. Plainly there was but one thing to do. She might possibly warn the express by swinging her lantern, but suppose there should be trains from the west? The telegraph office must be reached; and, besides, help must be secured speedily for the unfortunate engineer in the wreck. The one thing to do was to walk down the track to the station, a mile away. That would be unpleasant and hazardous in the driving storm; but to make matters worse there was the high trestle across the river, five hundred feet long! Could she walk that with only the light of her smoky lantern? Could she stand against the fierce gale that was blowing? She must. There was no question in the girl's mind as to whether or not she could; the thing must be done. Hundreds of lives might be in danger, and the warning must be given.

She made the first part of the journey in comparative comfort. She had not to be on the lookout for trains from behind her, and she knew that none was due from the opposite direction; so she had only to hasten on her way with all the speed of her youth and buoyancy. Reaching the bridge across the foaming river, she paused a moment to gather strength and courage, then stepped boldly forward. The wind sweeping down the river gorge almost took her off her feet. She stumbled and fell and her light went out.

"And I did not think to bring matches!" she said. "But I could not light one in this storm, if I had a thousand!" She did not attempt to regain her footing, but throwing her one friend, the lantern, into the river, she continued the perilous journey, crawling from tie to tie across the trestle.

At last the end of the trestle was reached; she sprang to her feet and hurried down the track. Soon the lights of the station beamed out a welcome and made it possible for her to quicken her steps without danger of losing her footing. She burst into the office, exclaiming:

"The bridge over the creek is down! Send telegrams and stop the express. There's a wreck in the creek! Send help."

Then she dropped upon the floor in a dead faint. The physical exertion and the strain of that terrible crossing had exhausted her strength. She was not a moment too soon with her warning. The express was due, and some one was sent out to signal it, though the bewildered spectators but half comprehended the situation. The train came thundering in, stopped, and in wonder and alarm the passengers poured out to learn the story of their salvation. Telegrams went flying up and down the line, and a rescue brigade was fitted out for the scene of the wreck.

All the while Aileen lay exhausted in her dripping garments, her long, dark hair wet and matted. Hearing the commotion, the wife of the station master appeared upon the scene, and, seeing the unconscious girl lying there, ran back for restoratives. A young physician who had alighted from the express came to her assistance.

"Is there not a house where she can be taken?" he asked.

"Certainly, we can carry her across the street to my home," said the woman.

"Get her out of these wet clothes into something dry, and put her to bed," were his orders.

"Oh, no, I must go back home!" said Aileen, who had sufficiently regained consciousness to know what was said.

"You can go nowhere to-night!" was the peremptory decision of the stranger. "You saved our lives, and now we must save

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.,

FRIDAY. - - - AUGUST 3, 1894.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
WILLIAM M. SINGERLY,
of Philadelphia.

For Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN S. RILLING,
of Erie.

For Auditor General,
DAVID F. MAGEE,
of Lancaster.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
WALTER W. GREENLAND,
of Clarion.

For Congress at Large,
JOSEPH C. BUCHER, of Union.
HANNIBAL K. SLOAN, of Indiana.

A MASS meeting of Maryland Democrats denounced Senator Gormon as a traitor and demanded his resignation.

THE receipts of the government for July are likely to exceed the expenditures for the first time in twelve months This is due wholly to the increase in receipts from internal revenue.

OWING to the reports of failure of the corn crops there was considerable excitement on the Chicago board of trade. the western crops, it is believed, will be one half to two-thirds of the usual crops

JUDGE JOSEPH HOLT, who was Judge-Advocate General of the Army, and at one time acted as Secretary of War, died at his residence in Washington on Wednesday. His death was due indirectly to a fall sustained a few days ago, but to which he paid little attention.

A BILL to prevent alien ownership of land has been introduced by Representative Boen, of Minesota. It provides that it shall be unlawful for the government or any citizens of the United States to convey land within the United States to persons not citizens, and that after three years all lands owned by aliens shall be seized, sold by the government and the proceeds given to the owners.

THE labor commission appointed by President Cleveland to investigate the causes of the recent strke will hold its first meeting at the postoffice building, Chicago, on Aug. 15, and requests railroads, labor organizations and citizens having a personal or patriotic interest in the right solution of the question to be inquired into and who cannot attend the public hearing, to present their views and suggestions in writing to the commission prior to the public hearing.

IF cable advices from the seat of war be authentic, the Japanese navy is making decisive work of sweeping the sea free of Chinese vessels. The great man-of-war which escaped in the first engagement is now reported sunk in a second attack, with her two large war vessels. The superiority of the Japanese naval equipment and tactics is now fairly established, as it was presumed. It will be some weeks before a land engagement can disclose how these orientals will match each other.

AT a special meeting of the Cleveland Democratic organization of Buffalo and Erie county, New York, on Monday night a resolution was unanimously adopted, commending the letter written by President Cleveland to Chairman Wilson as a plain, straightforward presentation of the position of the Democratic party with reference to pending tariff legislation; deploring the position taken by some Democratic senators in thus far preventing the fulfillment of Democratic pledges for tariff reform, and commending the action of Senator Hill in endorsing the President's letter.

GOVERNOR PATTISON has been charged in some quarters with lukewarmness in the military movement to suppress the outbreak at Chicago and other points. The criticism has resulted from the refusal of the governor to be interviewed on the subject. It is stated on good authority that the governor sent Adj. Genl Greenland to Washington to promise the President 12,000 armed men from Pennsylvania in 12 hours, and 50,000 additional in 10 days if they were needed to restore order. The adjutant general called on the President and made this offer, and Mr. Cleveland thanked him for it.

No less than 120,000 people are now believed to have been swept away by the plague in the district of Canton, China. Two Japanese experts, who studied several years at the Koch institute, were sent by their government to make inquiries. They report that the period of incubation is from two to seven days, followed by prostration and high fever ending in delirum and coma. Both physicians declare they identify plague bacillus, which is different to any ever found in the human body. They describe it as the form of slender, straight filaments, short in length. It devastates all the principal internal organs.

IF the demagogues were capable of speaking honestly, says the New York *Sun*, they would confess that, until they undertake to win by violence or intimidation, by the destruction of other men's property or by the oppression of other men's rights, no troops are ever seen. Troops never go to oppose a strike or to help a corporation; they go to uphold the law and keep the peace and for nothing else. Owing to such inflammatory falsehoods in strike resolutions prepared by professional agitators this seems to be a hard lesson for some men to learn. But all must learn it, even if every individual member of a trade union has to revolve it in his own mind apart from the malign influence of mendacious leaders.

NO DOUBT now exists that war has been declared between China and Japan, and that the king of Corea has been made a prisoner by the Japanese. Marines have been landed by Capt. B. F. Day,' commanding the American flagship Baltimore, to protect the American consulate at Seoul, the capital of Corea. On July 24 a Japanese man-of-war fired upon and sunk the steamship Kow Shung, owned in London, which had been chartered by the Chinese government to convey troops to Corea. The Japanese cruiser ordered the Kow Shung to stop, and, upon her refusal, fired upon her, with the result that she sunk with all hands on board, including a large number of soldiers.

Mr Matthieson, one of the owners of the Kow Shung, said that at the outset of the war Japan would be victorions, as she had long been preparing by drilling armies and equipping warships, but eventually China must crush Japan by mere force of numbers. China has about 30 men-of-war, of which five are fairly good armored ships, carrying Krupp guns. The Japanese navy consists of the same number of vessels, with about an equal armament, but they are believed to be in better condition and better manned and officered than the Chinese. In the number of soldiers she can put in the field China is vastly the superior, but her men have not the fighting qualities of the Japanese and are not as well armed and disciplined.

While some of the "conservatives in the senate are afraid of free iron ore, The *Iron Age* and other trade journals are discussing the capacity of our iron manufacturers to invade the markets of the world with their wares. The *Iron Age*, which is a staunch protectionist journal said on March 29:

"We are sure that few Americans familiar with our resources and our methods are not convinced that the manifest destiny of the United States is to become the greatest manufacturing country in the world. What we have accomplished in some branches of agriculture and of industry is merely a forerunner of the great achievements which the next generation will bring."

The editor thinks our prices will, after one more turn, be "on a parity with the industrial market," and then, with better consular service and more attention to foreign trade, we may expect to hold our own in the markets of the world.

We are now, in fact, exporting millions of dollars' worth of iron and steel products, agricultural implements, stoves, sewing machines, saws, axes and nearly all kinds of tools, locomotives and, within a few weeks, pig iron from Alabama to England. It is, then no wonder that even protectionist journals are waking up to the fact that with free raw materials and our protection bands removed we can challenge competition from all quarters of the earth.

REPUBLICAN journals are fond of pointing to the prosperous condition of this country in the last thirty years nnder high protective tariffs. In response we cite a single indisputable fact, which they can hardly explain and at the same time maintain that protection protects the masses. Here is the fact, lately mentioned in the New York *World*:

"When 4,047 men can absorb under twenty years of protection over one-fifth the total wealth of the United States, protection must be a beneficial thing—for them. But when there has been no increase in the per capita wealth, and all they have acquired must have been mere transference from other pockets to their own, obtained by milking the people, it is time the latter kicked over the pail, the milking stool, and the milker."

Let every Democrat spread this fact broadcast, for its meaning is unquestionable, and as an argument it is unanswerable.

IT is unusual for forest fires to rage violently when the trees are in full leaf and the ground covered with thrifty vegetation. This has been an unusual year in this respect, and forest fires have raged in various sections from the Jersey pine regions to far off Washington during the month of July. The most destructive of these conflagrations have been in the pineries of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. In Wisconsin especially the damage has been unprecedented, several important towns having been wiped out of existence. Of course this means destitution and suffering to hundreds of human beings, who have been left homeless and almost naked without a moments warning. Prompt measures should be taken for the relief of the victims of the forest fires, and those who still have homes and a mean of livelihood should be ready to share with the victims of the flames.

CHAIRMAN MARTIN, of the house, committee on invalid pensions, Wednesday succeeded in having passed three bills of a general nature. These were house bills to amend the general act of June 27, 1890, by providing pensions for widows and orphans of soldiers who died or were killed in discharge of duty, and who did not, therefore, receive discharges from the service; authorizing fourth-class postmasters to administer oaths to pensioners; to extend during the term oftheir natural lives the pensions granted to insane, idiotic, or other permanently helpless orphan children of a deceasedsoldier.

The senate bill to pension Frances Corse, widow of the late General John M. Corse, at the rate of $100 a month, was also passed.

HON. HANNIBAL K. SLOAN, of Indiana, one of the nominees for congressman-at-large on the Democratic ticket, is suffering at his home from severe nasal hemorrhages, and word received indicated that his condition is critical. Sloan was an old soldier, and it is thought his illness may have been superinduced by wounds received while in the army.

Washington Letter.

Washington, D. C., July 27, 1894.—TheDemocrats who place the interests of the party and the country above that of individuals, whether those individuals be U. S. Senators or private citizens, have been working manfully since the smoke or the Senatorial explosion, which for a time threatened to make tariff legislation impossible at this session of congress, cleared away, to bring about a better state of feeling among Democrats who differ in their opinions as to the extent to which tariff reform ought to go at this time. While it cannot be said that their work has yet been entirely successful, it has certainly had a good effect, and the belief is now general that the renewal of the tariff conference will result in an agreement that can be accepted by the Democrats of both house and senate and by President Cleveland without loss of dignity or prestige on the part of either.

Now that the events of the past week can be calmly considered there seems to be reason for the opinion held by many able Democrats, that personal prejudice was allowed to enter into much of the talk that has been indulged in, and that some people have been far more intent upon "getting even" than upon the good of the country or the welfare of the Democratic party. However, as the policy of these Democrats who are now trying to bring about harmonious action by the party in congress is to let bygones be bygones the least said about recent party happenings the better. Too much, much too much, has already been said, both in congress and in Democratic newspapers. The principle object of every Democrat should now be to "get together," pass the tariff bill and elect a majority of the next house. For certain it is that if the first two things be not soon accomplished the third, already made difficult by party dissentions, will soon become an impossibility.

Mr. Franklin Mac Veagh, who enjoys the distinction of having been nominated by the Democrats of Illinois to the U. S. Senate, is in Washington. Mr. Mac Veagh says the Republicans are making a great mistake concerning the attitude of the people towards tariff reform, and that the people are at this time more anxious for radical tariff legislation than they were either in the campaign of 1890 or '92. He states his own opinion thusly: "As between the senate and house bills, my preference is for the latter, because I am a thorough believer in free raw materials. On this question I feel sure the popular verdict sustains the President and the house, and I think we will speedily get a tariff law along the lines of the Wilson bill. Yet I should not feel unhappy in the event that the other view prevails, because to enact a measure like the senate bill is a great achievement for the Democracy. It is a complete reversal of a policy of thirty years standing. It is like a short turning of an army to the west that has been marching due east. It is the beginning of a new and better order, and even if only a beginning is not to be condemned."

Should the house adopt a resolution offered by Representative Talbot, of South Carolina, directing the coinage committee to report a 16 to 1 free coinage bill, and the banking and currency committee to report one or all of the bills proposing a change in the monetary system of the country, a financial debate that might be indefinitely extended would at once begin in the house. There are several reasons why the house is not likely to adopt this resolution at this time, but one of them would be sufficient:—the desire of members to adjourn as soon as the tariff bill is disposed of, in order to take part in the congressional campaign.

The making of the Wilson bill came near causing the death of Chairman Wilson, and if he persists, in the present condition of his health, in trying to perform labors in connection with the tariff conference that would prostrate a strong and healthy man his friends fear for the consequences. He says he is in the fight to remain until the last blow is struck regardless of his own health or feelings.

Although Minister Willis was somewhat premature in fully recognizing the republic of Hawaii in advance of instructions to that effect from Secretary Gresham there is little doubt that his action will be approved by the administration. It is not probable that any action will be taken on the formal protest of the ex Queen against the establishment of the republic in Hawaii.

The bills for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona have been favorably reported to the senate and as there is practically no opposition to either, it is only a question of time when they will become laws.

There are many sensational rumors afloat concerning the testimony taken by the senate committee that is investigating the sugar trust scandal, but as the committee has not made public any of the testimony verification is impossible; they are too serious to be repeated without.

M.

He's to be Shot on Sight.

Spokane, Wash., July 27.—Jack Osakin, a nephew of Chief Moses, of the Colville reservation, is an outlaw alike from Indian and white man's justice. He is hiding in the mountains of the western part of the reservation, and Chief Moses has given orders that he be shot on sight. On July 20 he killed his mother, Shintah, the full sister of Chief Moses, and the old chief is grief stricken. Last December he slew his own brother, the favorite nephew of Moses, and designated heir to the chief tainship of the tribes. Princes of the blood being few, Moses used his influence, and Osakin was cleared, and was looked upon as chief Moses's successor.

An Audience Panic Stricken.

Wellsboro, July 29.—A violent thunder storm in this place last night damaged crops and much property. Two barns and a dwelling were struck by lightning and burned. A dramatic performance was going on in a tent here and the wind split the canvass, and the audience of 1,000 persons were drenched and thrown into a panic. Women fainted, children screamed, and men rushed for the exit, and pandemonium reigned while the rain fell in sheets and the lightning was incessant. Fortunately no one was injured.

Wisconsin Town Burned.

Phillips, Wis., July 29.—A few ruins out of 700 buildings stand amid smoke and ashes on the scene of what was on Friday the flourishing city of Philips, the county seat of Price county. The homeless, except those who have been offered shelter in the neighboring towns, whose people themselves passed a sleepless night through fear of the fierce fires on all sides, had no covering for their worn out bodies last night. Worse than all, at least thirteen people are known to have lost their lives.

THE Pittsburg *Post* contains 64 columns of news every day, and sells for one cent. Compare it with any other paper published.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Fire Twenty-Five Miles Long.

Kalso Wash., July 29.—The losses so far reported from the great forest fires raging throughout the mountains of this locality aggregate about $125,000. The people of the Slocan district are left destitute and without shelter or food. Fires had been burning around the unfortunate towns for several days, but about noon on Friday a fierce gale swept down the mountains, lifting high in the air tops and limbs of burning trees, and carrying them long distances as brands to start new fires in a thousand different places.

Almost instantly a dozen fires were raging in Three Forks. The terror stricken people had to flee for their lives, leaving everything behind them. At Boas Lake, Mr. Mahoney, a hotel keeper, with his wife and two small children, waded out into the water of the lake and remained there for hours. It is believed that a number of lives have been lost among the prospectors. It is feared that Calahan, the teglegraph operator, at Watson, and Frank Price who was on the north fork of Carpenter creek, have perished.

The line of fire is twenty five miles long and the damage to valuable timber is enormous.

Buildings at the Tam O'Shanter mine and the Blue Bell mine were burned. At Kalso alarm is felt for the safety of the town. A big fire has been burning on the lake shore within a quarter of a mile of the village.

A Destructive Conflagration:

Minneapolis, July 30—Twenty acres of lumber piles, containing about 25,000,000 feet of lumber belonging to the Shevelin Carpenter Lumber company, situated on the west bank of the river within a quarter of a mile ot the centre of the city, were destroyed by fire this afternoon at a loss of fully $300,000. In addition to this the Chicago, St Paul, Minneapolis & Omaho railroad roundhouse was burned together with twenty-one freight cars and the valuable Pintach gas plant.

Carelessness on the part of the engineer and fireman of an Omaha switch engine who neglected to close the dampers of their engine while passing the yards is supposed to have been the cause of the fire. Numerous fires were also started in different parts of the city, but in every case they were extinguished in short order. The principal losses are as follows: Shevlin Carpenter Lumber company, loss on lumber in yards, $300,000, fully insured; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad company, loss on roundhouse $7,000; gas plant, $15,000; 21 freight cars, $12,000.

Romance in Real Life.

Princeton, Ky., July 28.—Dolly Jones, of Laura Furnace, Trigg county, arranged to elope with her lover, Joseph Colston, naming the time. Cassius Hicks, a rival, overheard the arrangement, and on the night appointed, with the aid of a confederate, decoyed Miss Jones to his own buggy, and forcing her to enter, drove her to the house of his friend, where for ten days she was kept a prisoner, each day refusing Hicks' daily proposal of marriage. Meantime notice was conveyed to her father, who hastened with an armed possee to release his daughter. Her captors ignominiously fled, and now Miss Jones is to marry Colston without an elopement.

Big Bills for Damages.

Chicago, July 29.—Large bills for damage to and destruction of railroad property by the strike rioters are now coming into the city hall. The Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad has presented a bill which aggregates $449,691. The largest item is $401,691 for 729 freight cars destroyed and forty-two damaged. Eighteen thousand dollars is charged for lading seventy-four cars. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago has presented a bill of $24,347. The largest item is for fourteen freight cars destroyed and fifty-eight damaged, $14,487. Mayor Hopkins smiled when shown the bills and merely remarked: "Wait until we get through with them."

Bituminous Coal Mining.

Harrisburg, July 29.—The production of bituminous coal in this state last year as shown by the figures of the bureau of industrial statistics was 43,421,898 tons. The number of men employed was 81,800. In the anthracite region the production was 47, 179,563 tons and the number of men employed 78,789.

The report also gives interesting figures of the coke industry in the western part of the state. Fayette and Westmoreland are the principal coke producing counties. There was a decrease of 1,154,678 tons of bituminous coal and an increase of 1,444,189 tons of anthracite over the production of 1892.

Killed the Whole Family.

Los Angeles, Cala., July 26.—John Craig drove to Glendale last night and shot and killed his wife, Emily Hunter Craig, from whom he was divorced three months ago, and her brother, George Craig. Returning to this city, he went to the home of William Hunter, his father-in-law, and shot and killed him and his wife, Mary Hunter. Then he fired two shots into his own head, but it is said at the hospital that he will recover. He says that he was hounded by his wife's relatives and wanted revenge, but was sorry he had not succeeded in killing himself. The killing grew out of trouble over the settlement of community property.

He Died of Starvation.

Salt Lake City, July 29.—William McLaughlin, a well known Salt Lake figure, a common drunkard. died here to-day of starvation.

Just before his death McLaughin said he was the brother of Frank McLaughlin, owner of the Philaeelphia *Times*. Being ashamed of the discredit he had brought upon his family, he had refrained for years from letting them know he was alive.

He consented to the seading of a telegram to Philadelphia, and an answer received directing that the best attention be provided the dying man, but the relief came too late.

CHOKED to death by her bonnet strings, which were too tight, was the fate of Catharine McCarre, an elderly woman, with a bank account of about $8,000, who was found dead on the streets in New York Friday evening.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Congressman Jerry Simpson has been renominated.

—Work in the P. R. R. shoops, Altoona, has been extended from three to four days a week.

—California was shaken by an earthquake Sunday evening which was followed by the falling of a brilliant meteor.

—Silverware valued at several hundred dollars was taken from the house of J. W. Atkins, of Beaver Pa., by burglars Monday night.

—State Senator Foley, of Reno, Nev., was fatally shot by Mrs. M. A. Hartly, an artist in her studio. The cause of the shooting is not known.

—New England delegates to the convention of Catholic Abstinence societies, at St. Paul, Min., next month, have decided not to ride in Pullman cars.

—At a meeting of the Clearfield region miners, Wednesday, it was decided to continue the strike until the operators agree to pay the compromise rates.

—Ex-Banker Rockafellow, of Wilkesbarre, convicted of embezzlement, has been taken to the penitentiary on a sentence of two and one-half years.

—Dr. John McKinley's storeroom at New Castle, Pa., occupied by James Rigby's family, burned on Tuesday with $3,200 loss. The occupants escaped in their night clothes.

—The warehouse and stables of the Geo. W. Knox express company, Washington, D. C., have been destroyed by fire. Three firemen were killed. Two hundred horses perished in the flames. Loss, $300,000.

—Messrs. Debs, Howard, Keliher and Rodgers, officers of the American Railway Union, have been released from jail at Chicago on $7,000 bail each. Hearing of the various cases against them has been postponed until September 5.

—William Walker and John England, while fishing in the Big Sandy near Paintsville, W. Va., discovered on their hook what they thought was a large fish, but upon drawing it ashore they found that it was a dead child about 3 years old. There is no clue as to whom the child belonged.

—The freight traffic on the Pennsylvania railroad continues heavier now than it has been for a long time past. There is great shipment of grain from the west and the coal that is being moved eastward from the West Virginia field is an important item in the much improved railroad business.

—A secret compact has been arranged between the Argentine Republic and Great Britain by which Jabez Balfour, the fugitive ex-member of Parliament, who is wanted in England on account of his connection with several collapsed companies, will be surrendered regardless of the extradition treaty between these two countries.

—While making excavations in Evalyn addition to Anderson, Ind., workingmen unearthed several bodies that ethnologists are unable to place. They are about seven feet in height and proportionately well formed. All the bodies were found in a sitting or standing position, and invariably faced the east. Upon this the theory is advanced that they were sun worshipers.

—The Chicago steel mills which were closed during the strike started up on Monday morning with 2,500 men. The Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad strikers are clamoring to resume their old places, and they will be taken back so far as it does not interfere with men already at work. Work is being resumed in all the railroad shops, and by the end of this week the last echo of the strike will have been heard.

—While John Koiser, of Hanover, Pa., was driving with Nicholas Wagner's wagon load of top bottles, between Littleston and Taneytown, on Friday afternoon, a bolt of lightning played a pretty prank on him and the wagon. He saw it dart along the chains which supported the wagon tongue. Then he collapsed. When a stranger entered the wagon and shook Keiser out of his numbness, three miles further on, all the wire-topped bottles on one side of the wagon were broken. These had been a "good conductor."

—Dr. C. Beck was visiting his sweetheart, Miss Grace Cohee, at Newbern, Ind., on Sunday night, when she took it into her head to frighten him by playing ghost. She left him on the veranda, saying she was going for a drink. She threw a sheet over her head and came upon him suddenly from around the house. Dr. Beck drew his revolver and called on the figure to stop. He called three times but the girl heeded him not. The doctor shot twice. One ball entered Miss Cohee's abdomen and another is loged in her leg. She will probably die.

It is Dangerous

to leave home at this season of the year wishout a ready supply of pure whiskey at hand.

MAX KLEIN'S
Silver Age *at $1.50 per quart,*
Duquesne *at $1.25 per quart,*
Bear Creek *at $1.00 per quart,*

are highly recommended by physicians throughout the country. A few drops in a glass of water will destroy all germs

If your dealer does not handle them, send for catalogue and price list, mailed on application to MAX KLEIN,
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Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE 'ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

T. W. DICK,

AGENT FOR THE

OLD HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.

COMMENCED BUSINESS

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Ebensburg, July 21, 1882.

To Investors.

WHY go away from home to seek investments when you can buy Pennsylvania First Mortgage Securities on the Cash or Monthly Payment plan and which will net you twenty per cent. on your money? For particulars call on or address H. A. ENGLEHART,
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B. & B.

We Expect You

To send here for your

Dry Goods

And you'll do it, if we sell you the kind you want for less money than any other store will.

Write for samples of any kind of goods you are interested in—we'll send them by mail free and postpaid—then when you get the samples and the prices together you can tell whether our claim has any merit.

General reductions now, throughout the store—Silks, Dress Woolens, Wash Goods, everything—a splendid chance co replenish your wardrobe.

All our fine and finest Ginghams, up to the 40c. ones, are to be sold at

15c. a Yard.

Fine Silk Ginghams, 25c. and 35c., including the most beautiful productions of the season.

Choice, dainty Jaconat Duchesse, for Summer Dresses, 32 inches wide, 10c. and 12½c. a yard.

Two lots White Goods of special interest.

40-inch Victoria Lawn, 10c. a yard.
40-inch India Linen, 12½c. a yard.

BOGGS & BUHL,

Allegheny, Pa.

MINOT'S
DENTIFRICE.

BEAUTIFIES THE TEETH,
PRESERVES THE GUMS,
SWEETENS THE BREATH,
BENEFITS THE THROAT.

* SAFE AND AGREEABLE. *

Everybody uses it.
Everybody praises it.

The Teeth.—Nothing ever discovered whitens the Teeth so quickly and safely as Minot's Dentifrice. It is free from acids, grit and all dangerous substances, and can be used with splendid results, even where the teeth seem perfect in appearance.

It whitens and polishes
The enamel beautifully.

The Gums.—Soft and spongy gums interfere with the health by preventing the proper use of the teeth, render the teeth unsightly and cause decay by shrinking from the enamel. Minot's Dentifrice is a certain cure for unhealthy gums.

It hardens and preserves
The gums perfectly.

The Breath.—Minot's Dentifrice sweetens the breath, produces the violet-like odor which is so suggestive of neatness and cleanliness, and leaves a sweet pure taste in the mouth. Its action on the throat is peculiarly beneficial.

It sweetens the breath
And strengthens the throat.

Safe and Agreeable.—Its components are perfectly pure and harmless, and are the best known tonics for the mouth and gums. Whitens the teeth without injury to the enamel, and is the best Dentifrice that can be used. It is absolutely pure in quality, prompt in effect, pleasing to use and surprisingly low priced.

It is absolutely safe
Under all circumstances.

Price 25 Cents per bottle. Sold by druggists generally, or sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
WINKELMANN & BROWN DRUG CO.
BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE IS THE BEST.
NO SQUEAKING.

$5. CORDOVAN,
FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4 $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
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EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES
$3 $2.50 $2 $1.75
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SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W. L. DOUGLAS,
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You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes.

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JOHN PFISTER,

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Hardware. Queensware,

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BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

VEGETABLES IN SEASON,

HARNESS, ETC.,

OPPOSITE JUNCTION HOTEL,

CRESSON, PA.

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$40.00 PER WEEK
FOR
WILLING WORKERS

of either sex, any age, in any part of the country, at the employment which we furnish. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. As capital is not required you run no risk. We supply you with all that is needed. It will cost you nothing to try the business. Any one can do the work. Beginners make money from the start. Failure is unknown with our workers. Every hour you labor you can easily make a dollar. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in three days at any ordinary employment. Send for free book containing the fullest information.

H. HALLETT & CO.,
Box 880,
PORTLAND, MAINE.

AGENTS WANTED by an old reliable firm; large profits, opportunity. Gen. A. Nat. Bk. Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALL THE NEWS, READ THE FREEMAN. $1.50 per year.

CASH!

THE MIGHTY LEVE
THAT MOVES THE MARKET!

Has enabled us to purchase at our own price a full line of sonable Dry Goods in Dress Goods, Sattines, Dress Ging Lawns, Challies, and all the new things in

Wash Goods, Lace Trimming

Embroideries, Lace Curtains, Window Blinds, Wall Paper, tain Poles, Oil Cloth and Carpets. All the New Styles in Shoes, Stiff Hats for men and boys,

OUTING SHIRTS,

and Underwear. Full stocks to choose from in all Departments and at Low Cash Prices. Full stock of Groceries, Flour and at all times. We handle Plain Meat all through the summer low prices. When in town call and see us, where you will treated right and where your Dollar will go further than elsew

THOS. BRADLEY'S CASH STORE

GALLITZIN, PA.

FARMERS!

TAKE NOTICE

When you want GOOD FLOUR take your grain to the OLD SHENKLE MILL in Ebensburg. The

FULL ROLLER PROCESS

for the manufacture of Flour has been put in the Old Shenkle Grist Mill in Ebensburg and turns out nothing but

FIRST CLASS WORK.

Bring in your grain and give us a trial. Each man's grain in ground separately and you get the Flour of your own wheat. If farmers wish to exchange grain for Flour they can do so. The Mill is running every day with the BEST OF POWER.

S. D. LUDWIG

PROPRIETOR.

CLOTHING

CLOTHING

We are now ready to show you the Largest and Finest Stock of Men's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Clothing in Cambria county, with the Lowest Prices for good Goods in the State. Our Stock of Spring and Summer Clothing is complete. We have all the new Spring shapes in Hats and a complete line of Gents' Furnishings of all kinds. It will pay you to come to see us this spring as we have prices to suit the times.

Call and examine our stock. We will sell you nice Goods and SAVE YOU MONEY.

Very Respectfully,

C. A. SHARBAUGH.

Carrolltown

IT WILL PAY YOU

To go to QUINN'S, Clinton street, Johnstown, to buy Carpets, Linoleums, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Blankets, Feathers, &c. Prices Reduced on all Goods, and FREIGHT PAID on All Large Packages.

JAMES QUINN.

REDUCTION IN

OUTWARD : STEERAGE

TICKETS TO QUEENSTOWN, $14.

J. B. MULLEN, Agent

Office in Mullen & Smith's Clothing Store, Lilly, Pa.

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Mountain House

STAR SHAVING PARLOR!

CENTRE STREET, EBENSBURG.

THIS well known and long established Shaving Parlor is now located on Centre street, opposite the livery stable of O'Hara, Davis & Loth er, where the business will be carried on in the future. SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING done in the neatest and most artistic manner. Clean Towels a specialty.

Ladies waited on at their residences.

JAMES H. GANT,
Proprietor

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Rachael G. Spangler, late of Carroll township, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to me, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make them known without delay.

JOHN D. LANGAN,
Executor of Rachael G. Spangler, deceased.
Spangler, Pa., June 27th, 1894.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.—Estate of William Gillan, deceased. Letters testamentary on the estate of William Gillan, deceased, late of Jackson township, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, having been granted to me, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARY GILLAN,
Jackson Twp., June 15, 1894.3. Administratrix.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - AUGUST 5, 1894.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—W A Scanlan, of Johnstown, was a visitor to Ebensburg on Thursday.

—Miss Harriet Owens, of this place, purchased a fine new piano on Saturday last.

—The Morganza reform school is overcrowded. There are accommodations for but 600 are in the institution.

—The horse chanced off on Tuesday by the Ebensburg base ball club was won by Mr. Carl Rittinger, of this place.

—Mrs. John J. Davis, died at early hour Wednesday morning, after an illness of several months, aged about 67 years.

—A balloon ascension by Professor Alfred J. Ellis, of Quincy, Ill., will be one of the attractions at the coming fair.

—Thieves stole a mare and buggy from the stable of Robert Royle, of Conemaugh township, Somerset county, Wednesday night.

—An Italian laborer was brought to jail Saturday charged by Samuel Lapenti, a railroad boss on the Blacklick, with stealing a trunk containing clothing, etc.

—Mr. Ray Bearer, of Charleroi, who is spending a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bearer, of Carroll township, was a visitor to Ebensburg on Wednesday.

—A set of thieves stole a saw mill, machinery and all from D. F. Edelblute, of Altoona. The mill was located near Westmont, in Cambria county.—*Coalport Gazette.*

—Edward Engelhart, a trapper boy in the employ of the Latrobe Coal Company, was killed in the mine, and 40 coal cars rolled down upon him, causing death in a few hours.

—On Thursday of last week Mr. D. C. Stutzman, of South Fork, and Miss Kate Wilson, of Upper Blair county, were married at the home of the bride by Rev. J. B. Smith, pastor of the Bellwood, M. E. church.

—Messrs. M. D. Kittell, Esq., C. H. Glasser, Bert Scanlan and a couple of gentlemen from Maple Park, whose names we failed to learn, started on a bicycle trip to Bedford to-day and return at 4 P. M., this (Saturday) afternoon.

—Mrs. Jane Cox, died at her home in Carroll township, on Friday July 27th, aged about thirty years. The deceased is survived by her husband and five children, by whom she was interred in the cemetery at West Springs on Monday.

—Messrs. O. O. Phillips, George Huntley and W. J. Shields, of this place, and H. C. Evans, of Pittsburg, will leave some time next week or the week after for a fishing tour in Michigan. They expect to be absent for several weeks.

—The supreme court has decided that county and township auditors are entitled to compensation for their labor in connection with the preparing of tickets under the Australian law used at the February election, the county being liable for the same.

—Two women visited an Indiana store, bought some goods and stated that a lady, four miles out, had stolen a pocketbook from a passenger. The lady is now dead and decided that they ask the storekeeper's forgiveness for her. It was granted.

—Attorney General Hensel has decided that a license granted by the state medical board is prima facie evidence of proper application to practice, and when this has been exhibited to a prothonotary the production of a diploma is unnecessary.

—Beginning with Wednesday the shops of the Cresson Railroad Company at Gallitzin, employing 300 men, began running full time. Since the miners' strike was fully established the men in the shops have been working seven days in a week.

—Isaac McClellan, of Bolivar, Westmoreland county, was struck Saturday afternoon by the lurry shifting engine and injured so that he died about 9:30 o'clock the same evening. He was 17 years old and a son of Samuel McClellan, a resident of Bolivar.

—On Monday morning with a special car loaded made a trip down the Blacklick. On board were Messrs. Delano Myers, president and secretary of the Blacklick and coal improvement Company, Judge Barker, Dr. Griffith, Webster and associates.

—According to the *Hoffman's Journal* the streets are kept clean in Hoffman. Property owners will have to clean the streets in front of their premises every Friday morning or the Village Improvement Society will have it taken away free of charge.

—A fire occurred on the Hastings railroad at Five Points on Monday of last week, caused by a spark from an overheated journal box on an engine. Stanley Montgomery, of Hastings, and A. J. Wilson, of Clearfield, were badly burned, and several others slightly injured.

—Besides the canvas and fixtures of the battle of Gettysburg reproduction for the fair grounds at Reading, which arrived here and are in position for exhibition, much will be done to make the fair interesting, and all of our readers should make a point to get here and see it.

—Wheat and oats are each selling in the Johnstown market at 40 cents a bushel. Not a bushel of "oldest resident" was sold in that city at so high a price that we can remember figures. While the price is the same there is a big difference in the size of a bushel of wheat weighs 60 pounds while a bushel of oats weighs but 32 pounds.

—Rev. Shaffer Shaffer, who abhors work has been visiting the eastern counties in a new role. He offers to sell a recipe to the farmers that will destroy the chinch bug without heat and without labor. The next chap to come to this one, for likely will have a recipe for putting the chinch bug up in the fruit itself. Almost anything is possible these days.

—Ebensburg was visited by a severe thunder storm on Saturday evening. At Pine station the Methodist church was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. At the residence of Reuben Shaffer the lightning struck and burned together with the contents including the year's crop. At Mill Hall two barns were struck by lightning and destroyed.

—Henry Werner, of Rockwood, Somerset county, was run down by a horse attached to the business end of a mowing machine in his stable, and as a consequence is suffering from a broken leg and a badly bruised cranium, besides unconscious before the horse left him and was discovered by a neighbor's wife, who summoned assistance and had him removed to his home.

—At a meeting of citizens of Gallitzin on Saturday evening a committee, consisting of J. W. Kilduff, James Cuneil and John Quinn, was appointed to draft resolutions and forward the same to Governor Pattison, requesting him to send a Mr. Sherman and other operators affidavits which may throw light on the cause leading to the delay of cars for the transportation of coal.

—Reports from Somerset county state that a worm is playing havoc with the oats crop. In Jenner township a field of twelve acres belonging to Edward Horner was destroyed in a short time. The worm varies in size from one to three inches in length and it is thought by many to be the army worm.

—Mrs. Eliza Harrity, widow or the late Daniel Harrity, of Altoona, died at her home in that city on Monday last. The deceased whose maiden name was Zeigler, was born in Loretto, this county, 74 years ago, and was married at Newry in 1844. She is survived by five children all of whom are residents of Altoona.

—The school directors of Cambria township, have selected the following named teachers for the ensuing term: School No. 1, Agnes Myers; No. 2, Cyrus Tudor; No. 3, Emmet Davis; No. 4, Blanche Folsom; No. 5, Birl Shinkle; No 6, Eva Arthur; No. 7, not yet awarded; No. 8, Fred Jones; No. 9, Leonard Jones; No. 10, Clara A. Bevnon. The term begins on the first Monday in October and lasts for six months. The salary of each teacher is $30 per month.

—There will be an excursion over the Pennsylvania & Northwestern railroad to Buffalo and Niagara Falls on Tuesday, August 14th. The train leaving Bellwood at 8 A. M., and Coalport at 9:14, the fare for the round trip being only $5.00 This will be a rare opportunity for people to visit this great specimen of nature's handwork and everyone who can spare the time and money should avail themselves of the chance to take the trip. Returning the excursionists can take any regular train up to August 23rd.

—Mrs. Mary Ann Gooderham, wife of William Gooderham, of Carroll township, died at her home on Thursday, July 26th, in the sixty-second year of her age. She is survived by her husband, two sons, Michael and Henry, and five daughters, Mrs. George Crook, of Clearfield township, Mrs. Michael Karlheim, of Carroll township, Mrs. Augustine Farabaugh, of Allegheny township, Mrs. George, of Clearfield township, and Miss Cecelia, who is at home. Her remains were interred in St. Benedict's cemetery at Carrolltown on Saturday last.

—Jennie Jones, wife of a striking coal miner, was killed at Philipsburg, Pa., on Tuesday, by a shot fired by James Meyer, a deputy sheriff. Immediately after the shooting, Meyer, fled into the mines. It will be difficult to save him from death at the hands of the enraged strikers, who swear that they will avenge the death of the woman. The mine was to have resumed with non-union men to-day, and deputies, including Meyer, were commissioned to guard those who were going into the mine, Meyer fired into the crowd, with the result already stated.

—A German by the name of Fred Brandt, claiming Pittsburg as his home, was attacked by three tramps near Bellwood, on Tuesday morning. They carried him into a box car standing on the side track, stripping him of all his outer garments, including his hat and shoes, leaving him only his underclothing for protection. The thieves also robbed him of $4.15 in money. After procuring all this, they skipped out. The man's clothing was almost new, he being on the way to Nanticoke in search of work. He finally went to the depot and a number of benevolent citizens procured a new outfit for him during the forenoon. He then made a new start for his destination.

—On Tuesday Mr. Joseph Luther, of Collinsville, Blair county, died at his home in that place. He was born in Carroll township, this county, February 12, 1827, and was consequently aged 67 years, 6 months and 19 days. Thirty-six years of his life were spent in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Altoona. He is survived by his wife and six children. One brother and five sisters also survive him, namely, Levi Luther, Mary and Sarah Luther, of Carrolltown; Mrs. John Bearer and Mrs. Ellen Weakland, of Susquehanna township, and Mrs. Catharine Wible, of Altoona. His remains were taken to Carrolltown and interred in St. Benedict's cemetery, in that place, on Thursday.

—On Monday Mr. Reuben Crust, of Fillmore, was cutting oats with a self-binder and his young son was riding one of the lead horses. From some cause unexplainable the horses became frightened and ran away, throwing the boy off and running over him with the ponderous implement. One leg was broken, his left hand cut off and a good portion of all the flesh torn from the arm. The boy was otherwise considerably cut up and bruised, besides being injured internally. At last accounts he was still living, but the doctor had little hope of his recovery, and should he get well he will be a cripple for life. The accident is a most sad and distressing occurrence and the parents have the sympathy of their many friends.—*Bellefonte News.*

—A large frame barn on the farm of Moses T. Steele, in East Mahoning township, was totally destroyed by fire Tuesday evening about 6 o'clock. Mr. Steele was working in the upper part of the barn when the smoke and flames came up from below, the fire having started in the basement without any apparent cause, Mr. Steele only succeeded in saving one horse, so rapidly did the flames spread, and a lot of oats standing in the barn-floor was consumed with the balance of the season's crops. Four horses, one cow and calf, a lot of hogs and some poultry were cremated. It is not known whether Mr. Steele had his barn or contents insured, but if not the loss will be about $2,200. All the agricultural implements were destroyed.—*Indiana Democrat.*

—Geologist Harvey is at the present time engaged in developing the coal measures underlying the lands of Mr. John Davis, of Blacklick township, purchased by Charles McFadden. In the prosecution of this work, Mr. Harvey's workmen dig holes from ten to fifteen feet in depth, in all directions on the premises. Mr. Davis kept his young horses in a pasture field in which one or more of the pits had been dug, and one of which was directly in the path that led to their usual watering place. On Wednesday night last one of Mr. Davis' colts, an especially valuable one, it is presumed in going to water fell into the pit, and the next day was found dead at the bottom. It was a most unfortunate occurence and a severe pecuniary loss to Mr. Davis.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Thursday, August 2, 1894:

Ross Anewalt and Leela Hawthorn, Johnstown.

T. Orlanda Helfrick, Spangler, and Rose M. Bearer, Carroll township.

Francis Marion Havener and Bertha Rodda, Dunlo.

Mathias Engel, Richland township, and Catharine Mohr, Johnstown.

Samuel N. Wogaman, Upper Yoder township, and Viola B. Houpt, Johnstown.

John Mossena, Latrobe, Pa., and Mary Fix, Westmont, Pa.

John Holko and Annie Barna, Johnstown.

Henry G. Umbaugh, Upper Yoder township, and Nancy J. Reesey, Bedford county.

Robert L. Wissinger and Amanda J. Harshbarger, Scalp Level.

Edward J. Mulhern, Lilly, and Kate McIntosh, Portage township.

Wm. Gillespie, Strongstown, Indiana county, and S. E. Reed, Belsano.

Julius Aabusesak and Mary Drotzar, Johnstown.

August G. Waldek and Wilhelmina Grcskopf, Allegheny county.

Joseph C. Allison, South Fork, and Kate Link, Croyle township.

Death of James J. Kaylor.

James J. Kaylor, a well-known citizen of Allegheny township, died at his home on Thursday, July 26th, in the in the 69th year of his age.

The deceased was born on the old Kaylor homestead on February 12th, 1826. He was married at Wilmore in 1856 to Cecelia Burk. In 1856 he was appointed steward or the county home, which position he held for a number of years.

He was a son of Jacob Kaylor and a grandson of Peter Kaylor, a Revolutionary soldier, who was an aide to General Lafayette, and was one of the men who carried the General from the field when wounded in the battle of Brandywine. After the war he settled in Adams county and married a daughter of the mat. after whom the county was named.

In 1799 his grandfather moved to Cambria county, at the instance of Father Gallitzin, who was trying to found a settlement near Loretto. His son Jacob, father of the deceased James J. Kaylor, was united in marriage to Catharine McConnell, an orphan girl who was raised at the home of Father Gallitzin, the union resulting in the birth of twelve children, four of whom are still living: Mrs. Francis Kelly, of Altoona; Mrs. McKee, of Oil City; Frank and John, who live in Kansas.

The deceased is survived by his wife, three sons and threedaughters: Raymond J., editor of the Hastings *Tribune;* H. G. Kaylor, of Johnstown; Lewis E., at home. One daughter is a Sister of Mercy, while the other two are at home.

The Year 1900.

The following explanation will show you why the year 1900 will not be counted among leap years: The years are 365 days, 5 hours and 49 minutes long; 11 minutes are taken every year to make the year 365¼ days long and every fourth year we have an extra day. This was Julius Cæsar's arrangement. You may ask: "Where do these 11 minutes come from?" They come from the future, and are paid by omitting leap year every 100 years, but if leap year be omitted regularly every 100 years, in the course of 400 years it is found that 11 minutes taken each year will not only have been paid back, but that a whole day will have been given up. So Pope Gregory XIII, who improved on Cæsar's calendar in 1582, decreed that every centurial year divisible by 400 should be a leap year after all. So we borrow 11 minutes each year, more than paying our borrowings back by omitting three leap years centurial years, and square matters by having a leap year in the fourth centurial year. Pope Gregory's arrangement is not exact, and the borrowing and paying back balanced so nicely that we borrow more than we pay back to the extent of only one day in 3,866 years.

To the Atlantic Coast and Return at $10 the Round Trip.

On August 9th next the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run another of its popular seashore excursions. These trips are planned for the express purpose of furnishing an economical opportunity for people living in Western Pennsylvania to visit some of the principal summer resorts of the Atlantic coast. The tickets permit of a stay of nearly two weeks, and a choice of destination is allowed—Atlantic city, the most popular resort in America, Cape May, appropriately called the Queen of the coast, Sea Isle, the Gem of the coast, and Ocean City, last but by no means the least attractive of the places.

Special train will leave Pittsburg on above mentioned date at 8:50 A. M., arriving at Altoona 12:25 P. M., where stop for dinner will be made, and reaching Philadelphia 7:20 P. M. Passengers can spend the night in Philadelphia, and take any regular train of the following day for the shore.

	Rate.	Train leaves.
Johnstown	$9.25	11:05 A. M.
Cresson	8.50	11:52 A. M.
Altoona	8.00	12:25 P. M.
Philadelphia	Ar.	7:20 A. M.

Coal Production.

Figures compiled at Harrisburg shows that Westmoreland county still leads in the production of bituminous coal, 7,583,346 tons having been produced in that county during 1893. Allegheny comes next with a production of 6,894,510 tons. The production of Clearfield and Fayette counties was nearly the same, the former producing 6,081,324 tons, while Fayette produced 6,105,845. Washington produced 3,414,424 tons; Cambria, 3,337,459; Jefferson, 3,072,297; Centre, 1,259,351. The leading coke producing counties are Fayette and Westmoreland, the production of the former being 3,011,054 tons last year, or a decrease of 1,257,771 tons, over the production of 1892. The production of Westmoreland county was 1,700,889, a decrease of 925,565 tons. The number of men employed in the bituminous field in 1893 was 81,800, and the previous year, 78,789.

Another for Johnstown.

Charles Spangler, who was arrested last evening on a charge of disorderly conduct, according to the statements of the officers, tried to commit suicide by hanging himself in his cell, says Wednesday's Johnstown *Tribune.*

A young man who was in the cell with him had taken off his shirt for the night, and with this Spangler made a rope, and, in the hope of escaping the misery of this life, he strung himself up to the iron bars at the top of his cell. But his hopes were short lived, for when he put all his weight on the shirt he dropped down, with a portion of the noose around his neck and the rest still hanging to the bars. Springer is somewhat demented, and last evening, when he was placed behind the bars, he requested his fellow prisoner to aid him in shuffling off this mortal coil.

Married.

HELFRICK—BEARER.—Married at St. Benedict's church in Carrolltown on Tuesday, July 31, 1894, Dr. Orlando Helfrick, of Spangler, and Miss Rose Bearer, of Carroll township.

We congratulate this young couple on their entrance into the matrimonial state and wish them a long and prosperous life in which they may have as many of the joys and as few of the sorrows as are given to mortals on this terrestrial sphere. The groom is a rapidly rising young physician of Spangler, who by close study and attention to his profession, has already been rewarded with a large and lucrative practice. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bearer, of Carroll township, both amiable and accomplished and who will preside over his household with dignity and grace and be a true helpmate to her husband.

Death of a Singular Lady.

The recent death of Harriet Sackett, of near Smith's Mills, this county, ended a strange life. Thirty years ago she and her sister Julia, although suffering in no way, went to bed and refused to rise again. They were then young and no amount of coaxing could influence them to leave their bed. The mother cared for them but she died. Afterwards other members of the family carried food to them. In time Harriet became a hopeless paralytic. About four years ago Julia one day astonished her friends by getting up, and she has since acted as other persons. Harriet was always cold no matter how hot the weather, and usually slept under a mass of dressed sheep skins. They never gave a reason for their odd conduct.—*Clearfield Republican.*

Don't forget ths fact that the fourth annual meeting of the Ebensburg Agricultural Society will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, August 28, 29, 30 and 31.

Real Estate Transfers.

Chest Creek Land & Improvement Company to Gustave Kindbloom, Patton, consideration, $200.

J. L. Spangler, trustee, to Thomas P. Reffner, Spangler, $150.

T. S. Empfield et ux. to G. A. Michaels, Costlow, $20.

John L. Wagoner to G. A. Michaels, Costlow, $15.

Peter Schrott to Joseph Brown, Croyle township, $1,100.

Andrew Miller et ux. to Arville V. Miller, Cresson township, $300.

Mary Engle et vir. to John Thomas et al., East Conemaugh, $425.

Johnson Seely to Henry Driscroll, Morrellville, $2,200.

J. Centralia Hilderbrand to Johnson Seely, Morrellville, $1.

Martin Stobbe et ux. to Adolph W. Luckhardt, Johnstown, $15,000.

T. F. Mellon to Joseph A. Gray, assignee, Patton, $100.

Cambria Iron Company to Christopher Repine, Johnstown, $225.

F. Rightnour to Jackson Tuthill, Morrellville, $300.

John Tuthill to Jason Burns, Morrellville, $1,800.

Walter J. Weakland to Isaac Weakland Sr. Elder township, $1,950.

Peter P. Farabaugh to John D. Ager, Spangler, $100.

John D. Ager et ux. to Thomas P. Reffner, Spangler, $900.

Samuel George et ux. to Mary Paul, Blacklick township, $300.

Harris Rabinowitz, to the Berg Company, Patton, $1,800.

Joseph Farbaugh to Elizabeth Farabaugh, Spangler, $,040.

J. C. Stineman et ux. to George H. Fessler, South Fork, $150.

Executors of Francis Strittmatter to I. P. Strittmatter, M. D., Carroll township, $2,500.

Mountain Coal Company to Ezra M. Gross, Adams township, $1,000.

Mountain Coal Company to E. M. Gross, Adams township, $100.

Executor of Mary Ann Cooper to Charlotte Will, Chest Springs, $220.

The Cramer Coal, Coke & Stone Company to Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, West Taylor Township, $1.

Jacob Fend to Peter Baltzerson, Daisytown, $500.

John Waeldin et ux. to Rose T. Replogle, Westmont, $1,800.

Valentine K. Gallagher to Sarah Annie Gallagher, Reade township, $400.

Sarah Annie Gallagher et vir to Melissa Chaplin, Reade township, $225.

Administratrix of Isaac H. Settlemire to Citizens' Loan & Building Association, to Elsa D. Settelmire, Coopersdale, $1,000.

Harriet L. Ellis et al. to William D. Wire, Johnstown, $350.

Communication.

Clearfield township, July 28th, 1894.

ED FREEMAN:—If I am not monopolizing too much of your invaluable paper, I wish to make a brief explanation of my article of June 28, to which J. F. took exceptions in your last issue. I wrote the article alluded to by request, not in reply to J. F., but to another gentleman whose communication appeared in the FREEMAN the week previous to that date of mine. I beg to assure J. F. that neither himself nor his article was criticised only so far as the gentleman referred to followed the single tax theory advocated by J. F.

I have no desire, and will not if I can avoid it, be drawn into a controversy with J. F., or any other person, in fact I merely noticed the article in question, not as I hope with any thought or feeling of unkindness. If my article had any merit or force, it was aimed in another direction, and I believe has provoked wide comment, favorable to the topic discussed.

I see no cause so far to retract a single statement made in the article referred to, on the contrary I reiterate that monopoly, or if you please, corporations are largely the cause of our present troubles. Here is proof. What are strikes and riots aimed at? I answer, at oppression real or fancied, which arises from centralized capital. Now if this proposition is true, it follows that the single tax theory would not be a remedy. If the earth was divided up, giving every human being his share, what then? "Esau would be in the market to sell his birthright for a mess of pottage." Men are not constituted alike. Some by their want of talents, others by misfortune, and still others by vice become the "hewers of wood" for their more fortunate brethern.

Thus the social condition of the human race will continue to the end of time, or until Henry George gives us all "forty acres and a mule." If this should not be the panacea for existing evils, then adopt the other doctrine of Henry George. "Ditch locomotives, burn cars, destroy public and private property and bring capital to terms" at any cost. This of course would cause the land to flow with milk and honey. No further taxation would be needed. Happiness, unadulterated happiness, would become our common heritage. LUKE BEHE.

Fashionable White Toilettes.

As the summer season advances white gowns are the favorites for the seashore and mountains. White flannel as well as serge are adopted for mountain costumes or yachting suits, and are even worn in bicycle riding. For the morning, white toilettes of pique, duck and linen are seen in endless combinations. Besides these, the following materials are largely in demand: China silks, barges dotted or embroidered, Swiss muslins, and all the varieties of nainsook and dimities. Among the novelties in summer millinery white is also very popular. Artistic hats are made of tulle, and the delicate milk-white chip hats are trimmed with white moire and white flowers in picturesque confusion. The favorite wrap at the summer resorts is the Golf cape, in white cloth, lined with some dainty bright color in plaid or brocade. In the McDowell fashion magazines are found numerous details concerning these novelties, the patterns of which are offered in the form of coupons at very moderate prices. "La Mode de Paris," and "Paris Album of Fashion," cost $3.50 each per annum, or 35 cents per copy. "The French Dressmaker" is $3.00 per year or 30 cents per copy. "La Mode," a unique family journal in the colored plates, costs only $1.50 per year, or 15 cents a copy. The three first mentioned publications offer each $1.00 worth of coupon patterns and "La Mode" fifty cents' worth of the same as a premium for a yearly subscription. If you are unable to procure any of these journals from your newsdealer do not take any substitute from him but apply by mail Messrs. A. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th street, New York.

Returning to Work.

Philipsburg, Pa., July 30.—A large number of men in this place were to-day sworn in as deputy sheriffs. They will be sent to the Pardee mines, operated by Magee & Lingle, where a sufficient number of the old men have signified their intention of returning to work at the 40 cent rate to warrant the operations in making a start. This is the first attempt that has been made to start any of the mines on the Beech Creek railroad at the 40 cent rate. It is intimated that in the Osceola as well as in the Houtzdale district several more mines will start up at the same rate.

The leaders are doing all in their power to prevent the old men from returning to work. If the miners in this region return to work at 40 cents gross rate it will eventually bring the 10,000 or 12,000 miners in central Pennsylvania, who have secured the compromise price, down to their level.

The World's Fair Rebuilt for Ine Pages of History.

The "Book of the Builders," One of the most artistic and magnificent publications ever issued is now being offered by the Pittsburg *Dispatch* to its readers. It is beyond question the greatest offer ever made by a newspaper. See the *Dispatch* for full information.

THE Pittsburg *Post* is not only the best newspaper published but it is handsomely printed on the best paper and gives all the news for one cent. The best and the cheapest. Compare it with any other paper.

Miscellaneous Notices.

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the council chamber, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in August, $1,000.00. THOS. DAVIS, President.
LESTER LARIMER, Secretary.

Assignee's Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!
ASSIGNED ESTATE OF JOHN BROWN.

By virtue of an alias order issuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, in the borough of Summerhill, Cambria County, Pa on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1894,

at 10 o'clock A. M. And from time to time there after, all the following described real estate, which has been assigned to the undersigned by John Brown and wife.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES:

No. 1.—Mill property, consisting of four lots, in the borough of Summerhill, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad and corner of lot of Patrick McCall, thence 67 degrees east, 70 feet to a point corner of lot of P. M. Brown; thence south 70 degrees east, 150 feet to a post corner of lot now or late of Conrad Meyer; thence south 20¾ degrees west, 200 feet to a point corner of lot of John T. Long; thence north 96 degrees east, by lots of John T. Long Dr. Hendricks, and Wallace Plummer 126 feet to corner of lot of Patrick McCall; thence by said lot north 23 degrees east 88 feet to a post; thence by said lot again north 31 degrees west 102 feet to place of beginning, containing in all 102 perches, more or less.

No. 2.—Green House and lot, situated on Main street in the borough of Summerhill, bounded on the northerly side by Main street, on easterly side by lot of John Griffith, on the south by an alley, and on the westerly side by lot of James D. Plummer, having the same erected a two-story frame dwelling, and also other dwelling.

No. 3.—Reside ce and store Room, lot situated at the corner of Main street and Pennsylvania railroad in borough of Summerhill, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner mentioned; thence westward along the Pennsylvania railroad 10 perches to a post, corner of land now or late of George B. Wike; thence by said lands 7 perches to a post; thence eastward by other land of John Brown 8 perches to a post in line of said road; thence southward along said road 6 2 perches to the place of beginning; having thereon erected a large frame dwelling and store room.

No. 4.—Union Hall Lot, situated in the borough of Summerhill, corner of Main street and Jackson road, bounded on the easterly side by Main street, on southerly side by lot (No. 3) of John Brown, on westerly side by lot of John D. Wentroth, and on the northerly side by Jackson road, having thereon erected a large three-story frame building known as Union Hall, and a one and one-half story plank dwelling.

No. 5.—One half interest in a piece or parcel of land situated in Croyle township, known as William Pringle tract, adjoining lands of Griffith, Reese & Sons, Freeman, J. C. Scott & Sons, Frank Kurtz, the Butler tract, and others containing 24 acres, 127 perches.

No. 6.—One-half interest in the coal and other minerals of 25 acres, and the surface of 7 acres, more or less, of the same piece of ground, all known as the William Butler tract, situated in Croyle township, adjoining the lands of Jacob Pringle, William Murray, et al.

No. 7.—One-third interest in William Murray tract of land in Croyle township, and borough of Summerhill bounded by Pennsylvania railroad, Cambria Iron Company, J. C. Scott & Sons, P. M. & J. Brown et al., and containing 99 acres, 86 perches, and allowances, excepting and reserving the following numbered lots to their respective purchasers, for which deeds have been executed and delivered, to-wit: Lot No. 39, sold to R. F. Byers; Lot No. 41, sold to C. Warfield; Lot No. 14 sold to R. F. Byers; Lot No 7, sold to John Gallardy; Lot No. 54, sold to William George; Lot No 5, sold to H. Warfield; Lot No. 57, sold to Jacob Houpt; Lots Nos 1 and 2, sold to Dr. J. H. Green; Lot No. 3, sold to John Gallardy; Lot No. 45, sold to John Bopp, Jr.; Lot No. 10, sold to J. F. McGough, Lot No. 48, sold to S. V. Long; Lot 0 No. 47, sold to P. Wess, and Lot No. 16, sold to Geo. F. Betts.

No. 8.—Lot in borough of Summerhill, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post 16 south of the line of Pennsylvania railroad; thence south 70 degrees west 4 perches to a post; thence by line of land now or late of P. S. Croyle, south ¼ degree west 8½ perches to a post; thence by line of land of C. A. Dimond, north 82 degrees east 4 perches to a post on line of Summerhill graveyard; thence by said line north ¼ degree west 8½ perches to place of beginning; containing in all 36 perches, and having thereon erected a small frame house unfinished.

No. 9.—Interest of assignor in a tract of land at Mineral Point, in East Taylor township, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a hemlock near Salt Lick Creek; thence through land of Cambria Iron Company, south 38½ degrees, east 20.36 perches to a cucumber; thence south 21¾ degrees, west 11.64 perches to a hemlock; thence south 5 degrees, east 28.54 perches to a post; thence south 49½ degrees, west 17.73 perches to a post near Cotemaugh river; thence parallel to said river north 44¼ degrees, west 18.6 perches to post; thence north 40 degrees, west 14.1 perches to a sugar, thence following the section of Salt Lick Creek north 8 degrees west 15.1 perches to a white birch; thence 24½ degrees east 10.4 perches to a beech; thence north 67½ degrees, east 5.7 perches to a white birch, thence north 38½ degrees, east 6.5 perches to white oak, and thence north 4¾ degrees, east 18.9 perches to the place of beginning; containing in all 24 perches and having thereon erected one double and four single tenement houses and one small store room.

Will be sold in Sections, or as a Whole to suit purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE: Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid when the property is struck down; one half when the sale is confirmed by the court, and the remainder in six months from date of confirmation; deferred payments to be secured by judgment note of mortgage, with interest, at the option of the assignee.

J. B. GREEN,
Assignee of John Brown and wife.

July 27, 4t.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE!

THE undersigned Assignee for the benefit of the creditors of M. K. B. Creery, of the borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, under deed of voluntary assignment, in trust for the benefit of creditors, in pursuance of an order of sale made by the Court of Common Pleas of said county, will expose at public sale or vendue on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1894,

at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises in the West ward of the borough of Ebensburg, Pa., all the right, title and interest of said M. K. B. Creery, of, in and to the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Julian street on the east, and extending back to an alley, adjoining lot of M. E. McKenrick on the north and an alley on the south, having thereon erected a TWO-STORY

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,
STABLE AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS.

The same being well located for business or residence and in a desirable locality, making it a valuable property either for a home or for investment.

TERMS OF SALE:

The property will be sold on the following terms, to wit: 10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid when the property is struck down; 15 per cent. when the sale is confirmed by the court; 25 per cent. in three months; 25 per cent. in six months, and 25 per cent. in nine months, when deed and possession will be given.

Persons desiring any information concerning the property, or to examine the same, should call on or address the Assignee or his Attorney.

M. D. BEARER,
Assignee of M. K. B. Creery.

J. F. McKENRICK
Attorney for Assignee.
Ebensburg, Pa., July 20, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following petitions for the transfer of liquor licenses have been filed in the office of the Clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, and that the same will be presented to the said Court for its consideration on MONDAY, AUGUST 20TH, 1894:

Petition of D. Lutz & Son Brewing Co. for the transfer of the wholesale license granted to D. Lutz & Son in Gallitzin borough.

Petition of D. B. Newcomer for the transfer of the retail license granted to J. Wilson Allen in Reade township.

J. C. DARBY,
Clerk Q. S.

August 3, 1894.

WANTED Energetic men to sell our choice and complete line of Nursery Stock and seed potatoes. High salary and commission paid weekly. Paying and permanent position guaranteed and success assured to good men. Special inducements to beginners. Experience not necessary. Exclusive territory and your own choice of same given. Do not delay but apply to

ALLEN NURSERY CO.,
Growers and Propagators, Rochester, N. Y.
aug3 4m

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.
Estate of Anthony Biller, deceased.
Letters of administration upon the estate of Anthony Biller, deceased, late of Allegheny township, in Cambria county, Pa., having been granted to me, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

CLARA K. BILLER,
Administratrix.

Loretto, Pa., August 3, 1894.

ALMOST
BEYOND BELIEF!

A Hard-Times Benefit Irresistible in Force!

The Result of Shrewd Buying and Far-Seeing Management.

Our Spring Goods are now in. We can show you the Latest Styles in Dry Goods, Clothing, etc., at Astonishingly Low Prices.

BELOW WE QUOTE PRICES ON A FEW of our Many Big Bargains:

Dark wash calicoes.....5c. per yard
Blue prints.....6c. per yard, former price 8c
Crash.....5c. per yard
Dress ginghams, all patterns.....8c.

Lancaster : Ginghams
at 6 Cents.

Muslin, full yard wide, for.....5c. per yard
Outing cloth, all patterns, at...8c. and 10c.
Carpet chain, 5-ply, all colors.....20c.
Ladies' vests, very fancy, at.....10c
All the LATEST NOVELTIES IN TRIMMINGS at close figures.
☞ Special sale in LACE AND EMBROIDERIES from 2c. per yard up.

Clothing and Gents' Furnishings.

Our stock of clothing was never as complete as now. Any kind of cut or pattern you want.
Men's suits in sack only for.....$3.50
Better suits in any cut from.....$5.00 up
Youth's 3-piece suits from.....$2.00 up
Children's 2-piece suits from.....75c. up
Children's knee pants for.....15c

IN - GENTS' - FURNISHINGS
We Excell Many Larger Establishments.

Fancy laundried shirts with collar attached for.....66c
Latest style fancy laundried shirts with two collars for.....90c
Window blinds (in two colors only) with patent spring for only.....19c
Curtain poles complete for.....20c

Wall Paper--A Specialty--Wall Paper

☞ Furniture, Trunks and Valises must go to make room.

Kitchen chairs, light or dark, for $2.75 per set.
Solid hardwood bedroom suit, eight pieces, for only.....$21.00
Sideboards, sinks, sideboards and lounges at very low prices.
☞ These goods are all new and first grade work on them.

Special Drive in Shoes.

☞ Here is my guarantee:

IF SHOES DON'T WEAR SATISFACTORILY, I WILL GIVE A NEW PAIR FREE.

P. S.—Shoes that I sell wear out.
Ladies' dongola tip, spring heel button, opera or congress.....$1.25—are worth $2.00
Ladies' dongola, opera, button, $1.00—are worth $1.75.

WE CAN START YOU —IN— HOUSEKEEPING —AT— ANY FIGURE FROM $20 to $2,000.

Russet, button or lace—a few left.....$1.50—are worth $2.50.
Ladies' dongola tip Blucher.....$2.50—are worth $3.00.
Ladies' Oxford tie in Russet, patent leather and dongola, all shapes and styles.....75c. and up

Ladies' Slippers, 50c.
AND UPWARDS.

Children's spring heel, button, sizes 5 to 8.....50c
Infants' shoes from.....25c up
A very stylish shoe for men, congress or lace.....$1.25—are worth $2.00

A so'id leather working shoe for wear, in shoddy.....88c. a pair.
If you want a nice dress shoe Satin calf, congress or lace....$1.75—they are worth $3.00.
Men's stylish tip Blucher calf....$2.50—are worth $4.00.

Men's Fine Concordan
Lace, Hand-sewed, for $3.00—they are worth $5.00.

Men's Extra Fine Kangaroo
Lace or Congress, $2.50.

WE MAKE
A LEADER
on a hand-sewed Kangaroo, lace or congress, for
$3.25.

You cannot duplicate this shoe in any other store for less than
$6.00.

☞ Give us a call for Shoes and you will be convinced that we carry the Best Line in town for Wear, Style and Low Prices.

Yours,

H. ORTH,
THE LEADER.

R. L. JOHNSTON. M. J. BUCK. A. W. BUCK.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
EBENSBURG, - - - PENN'A.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1888.
Carrolltown Bank,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
T. A. SHARBAUGH, Cashier.

General Banking Business Transacted.

The following are the principal features of general banking business:

DEPOSITS
Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

LOANS
Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

COLLECTIONS
Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.

DRAFTS
Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.

ACCOUNTS
Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended. Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking r

A MEMORABLE DAY.

The Earth Enveloped in a Mysterious Darkness.

Sages and Scientists Alike at Fault for an Explanation of the Phenomenon Which Filled the People with Terror.

The most memorable phenomenon of the heavens in modern times was that day of remarkable darkness over New England May 19, 1781. That day, says a writer in the Chicago Times, made a more profound impression, has been more written and talked about, than all the auroras, comets and meteoric showers within the last five centuries. The great astronomer Herschel placed it in the domain of the unexplainable. So pronounced was the darkness that settled down over the earth that fowl went to their roosts, horses and cattle showed distress, dogs whined, and thousands of persons anticipated the dawn of doom. The great colonial struggle for American independence was still in progress, the federal union was not yet established; there was that chaotic state that generally precedes great changes, and there was considerable rancor in the minds of the people.

Patriot and royalist each regarded the ominous sky and the threatening gloom as the evidence of Heaven's displeasure against the other, and the general conclusion was that the impending mystery would culminate in the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah. The ignorant gave way to all sorts of grotesque conjectures, and the few profounder minds were unable to advance any rational explanation of the very unusual occurrence.

The legislature of Connecticut was in session on this ill-omened day, and most of the members made no secret of their belief that now had come the great day foretold in the apocalyptic vision. A member got up and proposed adjournment. The matter being open for discussion a legislator named Davenport arose and said:

"Mr. Speaker, it is either the day of judgment or it is not. If it is not there is no need of adjournment; if it is, I desire to be found doing my duty. Let candles be brought and let business continue."

But the motion to adjourn was decisively carried, and the lawmakers who fashioned the laws for the "men of steady habits" went forth from their chamber to gaze at the weird and somber sky.

It was Friday and the intensity began soon after ten o'clock a. m. and continued till past the middle of the following night. The wind was from the southwest, and the darkness seemed to come with it from that direction. It soon became too dark to read common print readily, and candles were lighted in order to attend to household duties. After a time the breeze subsided; a dead calm followed and added to the solemnity. The darkness was all over New England, westward as far as Albany, N. Y., southward along the coast of Maryland, South Carolina and Georgia, and northward as far as any communication was had with any settlements.

Nothing was known beyond these boundaries, but there is reason to believe that a much greater area was involved.

Prof. Williams, of Harvard college, was indefatigable in observing, collecting and recording reports of the conditions attending this phenomenon, and to him the credit is due for the data from which it is possible to dednce the causes of this soul-harrowing dark day. Mr. Williams professed himself unable to offer any solution, but this was probably owing to the lack of knowledge of the physical interior of this great country and its sometimes peculiar relationship to current meteorology.

All was black as primeval night when chaos ruled the world and sun and stars were as inky spots in the heavens.

And now we come to the key that unlocks the mental situation and it becomes clear what it was that stood in the way of an understanding of this mystery. Innumerable were the grotesque and irrational hypotheses that were advanced from which their advocates endeavored to find the solution of this extraordinary occurrence.

An eclipse of the sun was claimed, but as the moon was near its "full" and probably one hundred and eighty degrees out of solar line from the earth, such a condition was physically impossible. A transit of Venus or some other celestial body across the sun's disc had advocates. Men of grave demeanor contended that a star had caught fire and started a conflagration of the heavens, or the sun had expired, hence the residuum of smoke and ashes.

There had been immense land fires, where there was no one to report, covering perhaps many hundreds if not thousands of square miles, probably fanned by brisk gales, the vapor and sooty substances taken up by ascending currents from the heated surface and loaded on favoring breezes to be wafted over the land of the pilgrims and, as it chanced, to be air-dammed with the results narrated. This continued until the barrier gave way, when the vapor soon dispersed.

The great middle and western states have time and again had this smokiness, which no one now thinks of regarding as supernatural. The only unusual feature of this occasion was the unusual combination of conditions.

This, in brief, is the explanation of the wonderful dark day.

THE ERSE LANGUAGE.

A Mellifluous Tongue Still Spoken by Upwards of Two Million People.

We are glad to notice as an event of literary importance, says the New York Sun, the recent organization in Providence, R. I., of a Celtic society, the object of which is to revive interest in the mellifluous and influential tongue of Ireland.

No other language, having itself no great masterpiece of literature, has had such effect on modern literature as the Celtic. To it we owe many of the fairy tales of our childhood; some of Shakespeare's plays, some of the incidents detailed in the Arthurian poems, even some of those in the Divine Comedy, are drawn from Celtic sources. It was said of Washington: "Nature made him childless that he might be the father of his country;" so it might almost be said of the Celtic language: "Nature left it childless that it might be the mother of other literatures."

The Celtic language is not a dead language. One-sixth of the population of the Emerald isle (in round numbers, eight hundred thousand persons) understand Erse; sixty thousand persons there know no other language than it; one-third of the territory of Ireland is still Celtic, so far as the ability to understand the language is concerned, and upward of two million in this country and Canada are familiar with the tongue. The path of the new society and of it predecessors is uphill, but the ascent has an end. A century ago the Welsh language was really in worse case than the Erse is now, but by the exertions of scholars and the local clergy of Wales it was rescued, and today is vigorous both in Wales and America. That similar success may await the Celtic societies of this country in their patriotic labors we sincerely hope.

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HE BECAME A CHAMPION.

After Trying Many Things He Struck the Right Thing at Last.

"No," said the tall young man to a Buffalo Express writer, "I must confess that I did not win renown in college in the usual way. When I first went there I decided I was not cut out for an athlete, and I made up my mind that I would win scholastic honors. I vowed I would come away from that institution of learning with all sorts of medals and degrees, and I went at it hammer and tongs. I dug and dug and dug, and burned the midnight oil, and all that sort of thing for six weeks. Then I found that there were a dozen men in my class any one of whom could give me a hatful of brains and then have more left than I had, and I kind of quit the scholastic honor lay and tackled something else.

"I had myself examined by a doctor, and he told me that with practice I might get to be a good oarsman or baseball player, or something of that sort. I went into the gymnasium, throwing my former ideas about athletics to the winds, and spent hours there each day. I did all sorts of exercises, and, just when I had concluded that I was about good enough to do something publicly, I ran across some of the crack athletes at work, and, after watching them for half an hour, gave my gymnasium rig to the first man I met and never entered the place again.

"Literature seemed to be about the only thing left open to me; I set out to be known as the brightest writer in the 'varsity. I wrote a whole lot of stuff for the college periodicals, and sat down and waited for it to be printed, so that I could be hailed as a genius. The editors didn't look at the stuff in the light I did, and they refused every blank word of it. All avenues for greatness in the college world seemed closed to me then, and I was pretty blue for a few days. Finally I hit on something and I made a grand success of it. I was the greatest man in my line Harvard ever had."

The tall young man paused impressively, and then said: "I came away from that institution of learning owing more money than any person who preceded or had followed me."

USED HIS KNIFE.

A Frightful But Laughable Experience on the Red Sea.

In Werner Von Siemens' "Personal Recollections" the famous electrician narrates a Red sea adventure which might have turned out tragically. He was laying a cable and one night was in his test-room supervising some part of the work, when suddenly he heard a loud shouting overhead and violent running to and fro.

The man at the ship's head, intrusted with the continuous soundings, had fallen overboard. As the whole deck was well lighted with gas, many of the people there could see him in the water, and in answer to his lusty cries for help they threw him life-belts, which were kept everywhere on board. The vessel was stopped and boats put out, which disappeared for an uncomfortably long time in the darkness. At last they returned with shouts of triumph.

The man had kept himself afloat by swimming, and had been lucky enough not to be seized by any of the numerous sharks which disport themselves in the Red sea, and are said to have a special relish for white people, while they rarely molest a black. He was trembling violently when brought on board, and had his knife still open in his hand.

On being questioned as to his experience he said that he had been surrounded by sharks, but happily had been able to draw his knife and defend himself until the boats arrived.

"We were all shivering at his vivid description of his adventure," says Von Siemens, "when the boatswain stepped into the ring and announced to the captain that some of his life-belts, which had been thrown to the unfortunate man, had been recovered, and that several of them showed curious signs of having been pierced with a knife."

The cold shivers gave place to good-natured laughter. In his fright the man had taken the white belts for sharks' bellies.

MUSICAL MATTERS.

THE musical service at St. Paul's, in London, is said to be the finest in the world.

MASTER BRONISLAW HUBERMAN, the new ten-year-old violin prodigy, who is now astonishing London, is a Pole, four feet high.

MASCAGNI is said to have made ninety thousand dollars in profits from "Cavalleria Rusticana" down to the end of last year.

It may not be generally known that Mr. J. L. Molloy, the popular songwriter, is an English barrister. His work is the law; his recreation, music.

THE London stock exchange has an orchestra, composed of members of the exchange, accounted one of the finest amateur musical organizations in that city.

THE jewels of Mme. Tetrazzini, the most famous prima donna in South America, were recently seized for debt, when it was found that all the gems were made of paste.

MISS FRANCES CROSBY, author of "Safe in the Arms of Jesus" and other widely-sung hymns, is sixty-one years of age, and has been blind since she was six weeks old.

AUSTRALIA is sending another gifted singer to England. She is Miss Ada Crossley, a native of Gippsland, Victoria. She is young, vigorous in physique, and has a magnificent contralto voice.

THE secret of Paderewski's long hair has just been casually disclosed by some persons not remotely connected with his enterprising managers. He has weak eyes, and his physician thinks that cutting his hair would tend to make them weaker.

A Society of Begging Letter Writers.

Several prominent Parisians were recently pestered by begging letter writers, some of whom had the audacity to threaten reprisals by dynamite if they did not receive prompt alms. This conduct has led to the arrest of twenty-two men, who formed a band of cosmopolitan letter scribes. They usually met in a tavern in the Rue de La Roquette, where they had a veritable exchange and mart of concocted eelymosynary epistles, forged certificates of conduct, sham passports and lists of the persons who were to be approached or written to for pecuniary help. The tavern was surrounded by the police, and it is believed that every member of this International Mendicants' association has been captured. Russians predominated, Austrians and Germans coming next—Hungarians, Greeks, and one alleged Turk, who in the police reports has a Teutonic name, bringing up the rear.

Edison's Ingenuity.

Thomas A. Edison on one occasion had on a table in his home an aquarium in which were a number of gold fish. Each fish had in some way been made to swallow a small lamp connected with a dynamo by a hair-like wire passing out of its mouth. When the current was turned on the fish presented a strange appearance. The light made their bodies transparent and showed all the minute details of their anatomy.

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For over ten years I have been badly cross-eyed. Dr. Salm operated upon me without giving me chloroform, nor causing pain or loss of blood. My eyes are straight once more, and the eye that heretofore was almost totally blind, I can again see splendidly with.
MARY E. LONG.
Somerset, Pa.

Four of the Best Doctors in the County Said She Was Incurable, But Dr. Salm Made a Healthy Woman of Her.
For over 5 years I have been suffering with heart trouble and a bad case of dropsy. We went to four of the best doctors in the county for relief, but all of them said a cure was impossible. At times I felt so bad that I was certain I had to die. I tainted away very often, and my friends told me afterwards that they thought every moment would be my last. And I hereby affirm that had it not been for the splendid treatment received from Dr. Salm, who has entirely cured me of that great trouble, I would have been under the sod long ago.
SADIE I. ROSS,
Attested by her husband, Henry T. Ross.
Leechburg, Armstrong Co., Pa.

A Peculiar Affection of the Legs Cured by Dr. Salm.
For the last 10 years our son had the most peculiar affection of both legs. They became covered with scabs and scales. They oozed out considerable secretion and the disease troubled him constantly, even interrupted his sleep on account of the terrible itching. We tried the best doctors in our county and near by, without any results. None of them made the correct diagnosis until we brought him to Dr. Salm, who diagnosed the disease as a scrofulous affection, and as a result of his treatment he has succeeded in making a perfect cure in the time he stated. We believe he understands his business, and hence we do not hesitate to recommend him to our citizens.
FRED. S. COOK.
Hyndman, Pa.

Cancer Cured by Dr. Salm.
For some time I have suffered from an ugly looking cancerous growth on the chest. Doctors here pronounced it cancer, and said they could not do me any good. Dr. Salm has cured me in short order without using the knife or caustics, and only an insignificant scar is all that is left of the heretofore ugly and painful growth.
ELIZABETH MUELLER.
Somerset, Pa.

I Could Not Nor Would I Have Wanted to Live Much Longer in the Plight I Was in.
For some time I have suffered terribly with kidney and inward trouble. Six different doctors treated me for inflammation of the bowels, etc. I grew worse, had to get up about every half hour to void urine. The pain was most excruciating, and I am certain I could not nor would not wanted to have lived much longer in the plight I was in. Particularly as there did not seem a spot on my body that did not ache most terribly. My bowels were always in a bad condition, so I concluded that I would call in Dr. Salm, of whom I had heard so much. He diagnosed my disease as being a result of kidney, stomach and inward trouble. I had not taken his medicines a week before I felt the benefit, and to-day after a course of treatment I can do my own work, after not having been able to hardly move about.
MRS. Y. YINKEY,
221 South St., Johnstown, Pa.

Suffered With Catarrh, Bronchitis and General Trouble for 16 Years, But Was Cured by Dr. Salm.
For the last 16 years I have been suffering with catarrh, bronchitis and general trouble. I took cold very easily, then I became choked up in my chest and could hardly breathe. My lungs became badly affected, lost flesh rapidly, and altered in looks amazingly. In fact it went from bad to worse continually. Tried different kinds of medicines, but without effect. After a course of treatment with Dr. Salm I am once more a well woman, do not take cold any more, and can rest and eat splendidly. In fact my neighbors tell me that I look 10 years younger, and I can assure you that I feel that way, thanks to the Doctor's wonderful cure of my case.
MARY M. FRASIER.
Wilmore, Pa.

Spinal and Brain Trouble Cured by Dr. Salm—A Wonderful Case.
Our boy became suddenly affected with spinal trouble, and it was but a short time before he had lost almost the entire use of his legs. Of course we became very much alarmed and worried about him, particularly as the four physicians we consulted told us there was no help for him, but Dr. Salm has again done a wonderful piece of work, for he can again use his limbs as well as ever, and he is cured of a terrible disease by this wonderful physician after four of our best doctors had pronounced his case incurable.
DANIEL F. POORMAN.
Millsburg, Pa.

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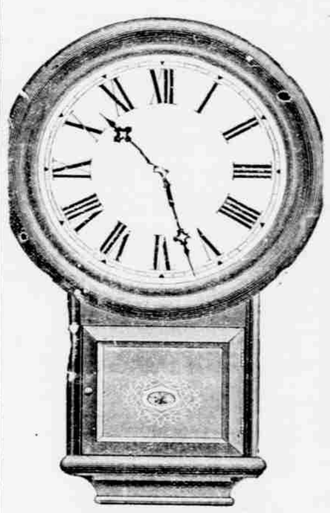

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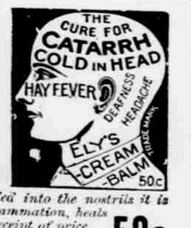

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A FOOLISH BELIEF.

Alligators Do Not Follow the Stealers of Their Eggs.

"There is a generally believed theory in regard to alligators' nests," said a Florida man recently to a representative of the Globe-Democrat, "which is entirely erroneous. The popular idea is that the mother alligator never goes out of sight of her eggs, and that if anyone disturbs the nest their life insurance policies are worth par in a very few minutes.

"I was not an alligator expert when I went down on Indian river for the first time, and was ignorant of the dire consequence of touching alligators when they were still bottled up in a shell in a liquid state. Seeing a nest and three eggs on the bank of the river, I captured them, without seeing any maternal saurian, and took them home with me. Here I put the eggs under a stove, and in the course of a few days they hatched out.

"The reptiles broke through the sides of the shell, which remained fastened to them by umbilical cords, and did not free themselves from their late place of residence for several days. They were fierce from the moment of birth and would strike at anyone who approached them. Running around with the egg still attached to them and their mouths wide open, they presented a strange spectacle.

"Since then I have robbed several nests when the parent alligator was out calling upon the neighbors, and I have never yet caught a glimpse of any enraged saurian hastening to avenge the abduction of her embryo offspring. The nests are not found very frequently, but when they are and there are no reptiles in sight they can be robbed with perfect safety to the robber."

WOMEN AND MARRIAGE.

The Typewriter Responsible for a Large Decrease in Marriages.

The federal census for 1890 reports that of the 19,602,178 women of marriageable age 6,233,207, or one-third, were unmarried. Over one-half (53 per cent.) of the women between 20 and 25 were unmarried, and 28 per cent. of those between 25 and 30, while 6 per cent. will never marry.

If a woman does not marry by the time she is 20, says the New York World, the chances are 53 to 47 that she will not be married until she is 25, and 28 to 72 that she will not be married until she is 30. To put it in simpler form, of every 100 women who reach the age of 20 unmarried, 47 marry between 20 and 25, while 25 marry between 25 and 30, and 6 never marry.

One reason why fifteen years ago 63 out of every 100 women married between the ages of 20 and 25, while only 47 marry now, is because many avenues have been opened to women by which they can earn a living without becoming the "servant in all but salary" of a man. Shorthand and the typewriter have opened opportunities for hundreds of thousands, and the commercial colleges have filled our cities and towns with clerks, bookkeepers and telegraphers of the gentler sex. Tasting the sweets of independence they apparently look askance at matrimony with its burdens and sacrifices.

A FOUR-FOOTED BIRD.

It Sheds Its Extra Feet, However, Before It Is Six Weeks Old.

That there are still numerous chances for the indefatigable student and investigator to make new discoveries may be judged from the fact that the only known species of four-footed bird has been discovered only quite recently, says the St. Louis Republic.

This curious anomaly, which could very properly be styled an "avis paradoxalis," is a native of the Amazon river country, its principal habitat being the islands of Marajo. It is only during the period of incubation (at which time the little embryo's extra legs and feet are seen at their best) and early birdhood that the four-footed feature is at all observable. Like the baby frog, which either "sheds" or absorbs its tail, the four-footed bird rids itself of its useless legs in the same manner, chicks six weeks of age usually being perfectly free from any signs of the extra members. The ornithologists profess to believe that this curious creature is a survival of some past geological epoch. Its scientific name is Opisthocomus cristatus. The natives call it the "hoametzin," which means the "evil-smelling bird." It is also claimed that there is not a carnivorous animal known that will taste its flesh.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

THE return of pendants is conspicuous.

A PRETTY new slide is a lyre set with gems.

TINY alcohol lamps with ivory handles are seen everywhere.

A CURIOUS novelty is a street lamp in silver gilt and enamel.

THERE is a sudden influx of match safes of silver in raised relief.

LONG silver brooches are of blue enamel with broken edges of silver.

ICE cream sets are oblong salvers with broken edges, and trowel-like knives.

THE mania abroad for paste in millinery, brooches and slides is commented upon on every side.

ALMOST every woman now wears a long slim chain of silver if not of gold. The silver chains punctuated with enameled beads are very pretty.

NEW silver brooches are in foliated forms with bulbs of enamel set in the interstices. These are intended to look like torquoise, catseyes and pearls.

ORNAMENTS of frosted gold are seen. The tortoise and the lizard are in the lead. The lizard has a green olivine streak down his back. The tortoise is spotted with jewels.

THE silver vases that are now brought out are the most artistic yet seen. They are intended for single flowers. A new form is a copy of the shape known as the pilgrim vase.—Jeweler's Circular.

LITERARY LITTER.

HOLMES has his memoirs half completed. He works on them an hour or two daily. The manuscript will be confided to his publisher, to be brought out after his death. It is sure to exert extraordinary influence.

WHEN Dr. Murray wrote to Browning in the interest of the Philological society's new dictionary, asking for the significance of certain words as used by the poet, Browning replied: "Don't know what I meant, ask the Browning society."

REV. GEORGE D. BLACK, pastor of Park Avenue Congregational church, Minneapolis, has been giving his people a course of weekly lectures, chiefly on authors and their works. They have given great satisfaction to large audiences.

LITERATURE was as uncertain in 1814 as now, for the Boston Spectator of that date bears this witness: "Such is the caprice of the multitude, that what at one time meets nothing but neglect or perhaps reprehension, will at another command applause."

A WRITER in the Mount Holyoke refers to a class of grief-stricken and broken-hearted college magazinists in this unfeeling manner: "With little effort we can picture them sitting before a lone candle, the tears falling thick upon their 'habiliments of woe.'"

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HEART DISEASE 20 YEARS.
Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.
DEAR SIRS: For 20 years I was troubled with heart disease. Would frequently have falling spells and smothering at night. Had to sit up or get out of bed to breathe. Had pain in my left side and back most of the time; at last I became dropsical. I was very nervous and nearly worn out. The least excitement would cause me to faint. I was also much troubled with fluttering. For the last fifteen years I could not sleep on my left side or back until I began taking your *New Heart Cure*. I had not taken it very long until I felt much better, and I can now sleep on either side or back without the least discomfort. I have no pain, smothering, dropsy, no wind on stomach or other disagreeable symptoms. I am able to do all my own housework without any trouble and consider myself cured.
Elkhart, Ind., 1888. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.
It is now four years since I have taken any medicine. Am in better health than I have been in 40 years. I honestly believe that *Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure* saved my life and made me a well woman. I am now 62 years of age, and am able to do a good day's work.
May 29th, 1892. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.
CURED
Sold on a Positive Guarantee.
DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS.

Constipation
Demands prompt treatment. The results of neglect may be serious. Avoid all harsh and drastic purgatives, the tendency of which is to weaken the bowels. The best remedy is Ayer's Pills. Being purely vegetable, their action is prompt and their effect always beneficial. They are an admirable Liver and After-dinner pill, and everywhere endorsed by the profession.
"Ayer's Pills are highly and universally spoken of by the people about here. I make daily use of them in my practice."—Dr. I. E. Fowler, Bridgeport, Conn.
"I can recommend Ayer's Pills above all others, having long proved their value as a cathartic for myself and family."—J. T. Hess, Leitlsville, Pa.
"For several years Ayer's Pills have been used in my family. We find them an
Effective Remedy
for constipation and indigestion, and are never without them in the house."—Moses Grenier, Lowell, Mass.
"I have used Ayer's Pills, for liver troubles and indigestion, during many years, and have always found them prompt and efficient in their action."—L. N. Smith, Utica, N. Y.
"I suffered from constipation which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. Two boxes of Ayer's Pills effected a complete cure."—D. Burke, Saco, Me.
"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years and consider them an invaluable family medicine. I know of no better remedy for liver troubles, and have always found them a prompt cure for dyspepsia."—James Quinn, 90 Middle st., Hartford, Conn.
"Having been troubled with costiveness, which seems inevitable with persons of sedentary habits, I have tried Ayer's Pills, hoping for relief. I am glad to say that they have served me better than any other medicine. I arrive at this conclusion only after a faithful trial of their merits."—Samuel T. Jones, Oak st., Boston, Mass.
Ayer's Pills,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

TO HAVE HEALTH THE LIVER MUST BE IN ORDER.
DR. SANFORD'S
LIVER
INVIGORATOR
Cures thousands annually of Liver Complaints, Biliousness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Malaria. More Ills result from an Unhealthy Liver than any other cause. Why suffer when you can be cured? Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator is a celebrated family medicine.
YOUR DRUGGIST WILL SUPPLY YOU.

THE FARQUHAR

PATENT VARIABLE FRICTION FEED best Set Works in the World.
Saw Mill & Engine
Received the Medal and Highest Award at the World's Columbian Exposition.
Warranted the best made. Shingle Mills, Machinery and Standard Agricultural Implements of Best Quality at lowest prices. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Ltd., YORK, PENNA.

LATTER DAY BUNDLES

Much More Satisfactory Than the Bundles of Years Ago.

"I don't know of any one little thing in which there has been a greater change in recent years," said a New York citizen to a Sun man the other day, "than the manner in which the grocer, the baker and the butcher put up the bundles that we are to take home.

"It isn't so very many years ago that the grocer would hand us a loaf of bread done up in half of a small sheet of course brown paper, the paper being so small that it left the ends and consequently a strip of the side of the loaf exposed.

"Few grocers would think of handing a loaf of bread to a customer in that shape now. The great majority of them use paper of a much better quality than was used in the old days, and they would use a sheet of size sufficient to cover the loaf completely and neatly, making a package that one would be quite willing to carry through the streets. If you wanted to take home a pound or two of butter the butcher might first put them in a piece of brown paper as he used to do, but most butchers would forthwith put that bundle in a neat paper bag.

"At the baker's rolls or cakes are commonly put in a paper bag, and the five-cent loaf of bread is done up in a piece of paper of good quality and without any skimpiness whatever. It would be the same with anything that you might buy in any of these stores that you take home with you; it would be done up in the best possible manner.

"One reason for this improvement is no doubt, that paper is cheaper than other reason is the modern rush for doing things well in the matter of custom. In its present development the sightly bundle marks one of the refinement in the common affairs of everyday life."

A HARROWING ADVENTURE

The Heroic Escape of a Young Lady and a Wild Animal.

Not long ago, according to the Green (Ky.) exchange, a young lady was lying half awake in bed, when she became wholly awake with consciousness that a mouse was running over her bosom. She has a presence of mind not to move, knowing that the mouse would presently run away without harming her. Instead, the little creature crept up her neck, and there nestled itself down, his back curled against the lower part of her cheek, which rested on the pillow. The lady's blood nearly froze with horror, but she did not dare to move, fearing that the mouse would bite her if she disturbed it.

Collecting her wits, she reasoned that she would by a sudden and powerful start jump sideways in the bed and thus throw the mouse, leaving him to scamper dry on the pillow, and then get quickly up and out of the bed on the other side. She would count three and just as she counted one, two, three and then did not jump. The mouse seemed to grow comfortably closer to her neck. It was now or never. She began again, counting slowly one, two, three! This time she jumped sidewise, downward, upon the floor, and whence, and screamed besides at the top of her voice. What became of the mouse could not be learned, for other members of the family came, with lamps and candles, and various other weapons to kill mice, but no trace of the poor little creature could be found.

MAGIC WITH A BUBBLE

A Globe of Soap Film Made to Float in Liquid Air.

A frozen soap bubble broke and floating like an iridescent transparent egg shell on the surface of a vessel of liquid air was one of the most marvelous sights shown by Professor Dewar in a lecture at the Royal Institution, London, on the effects of intense cold. The investigation of this new branch of science is developing many wonderful bits of knowledge, some of which are sure to be turned to valuable practical account before long. The particular experiment spoken of which so delighted the audience was quite simple. The professor poured a few spoonfuls of liquid air into a glass vessel. The intense cold caused by evaporation produced a miniature snowstorm in the atmosphere above the liquid. The operator lowered the soap bubble on the end of a rod into the freezing atmosphere. The bubble became solid. The movements of the rainbow-hued film grew slower. It contracted somewhat in size, and a moment later fell. A slight movement broke it into fragments which floated for a short hour, gradually accumulating like a snowdrift within precipitated by the freezing air above.

FOREIGN NOTES.

AN international cat show has just closed a very successful session in London.

A NATIONAL collection of models of old ships of war is to be made by the British admiralty. Figures will also be taken from all old ships now in service in future and efforts are to be made to reclaim all such relics from junk shops and scrap piles.

THERE has been a great development in the shipbuilding industry in Sweden in the past three years. From a aggregate tonnage, steam and sail, launched in 1891 to 15,526 tons, last year the total tonnage of sailing ships launched in 1891 amounted to 14,767 tons and in 1892 it was but 3,789 tons.

THE De Beers Diamond Mining company of South Africa has paid its shareholders an average of about 30 per cent. yearly profit during the past seven years. It paid 12½ per cent. for the first half of last year, and has declared a $10,000,000 worth of property to stand on its balance sheet. Its capital is about $40,000,000.

A PRIZE of $5,000 is offered by Count Orloff Davidoff for the discovery of a remedy "perfectly certain to preserve and protect horned beasts against the cattle plague." The award of the prize will be in the hands of the curator of the Imperial Institute of Experimental Medicine of St. Petersburg, and the competition is open to the whole world.

WISDOM.

LIFE is before you; not even you alone, but life—a thread running inseparably through the warp of humanity.—J. G. Holland.

OTHERS will judge you, not by what you can be, but by what you do; and you must judge yourself, not by what you are, but by what you can be.—Ian Maclaren.

CHARACTER cannot be made; improvement on a false foundation is impossible; that is true in its principles and in its relatives and is built in rightness and must endure; all else will fail.

MAN'S unhappiness, as I judge, comes of his greatness; it is because there is an infinite in him which exceeds all his cunning, he cannot quite lie hid under the finite.—Thomas Carlyle.

JOKELETS

NO USE!: man has time to get up and rub out his unfortunate faults.

THE sky